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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO. 210 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

KHADI & MILL-CLOTH ENTER LISTS

Out Of The Gloaming.

The "Sind Gazette" fears that when Princes are given further protection against (themselves?)—British India will have to wait on the pleasures of Princely India! Only natural, we suppose, that common people should wait on Princes.

* * * *

The paper thinks there may be "irritation" between the two. No, for most Indian leaders are in the habit of waiting on the Princes for their own as well as of the Princes' pleasures,—Sir C. P. Sir T. B., Sir C. H. Dr. M. and a hundred others.

* * * *

Cataclysmic but subterannean and even subtle changes are taking place in the Bombay Liberal Party. "Laxative" writes to us that "Mr. D. G. Dalvi's latest attempt to hound Mr Chandaverker out of public life deserves the severest condemnation." We agree, and words fail us to express our indignation.

* * * *

"Laxative" writes that speaking frankly, he has never been able to agree with Mr. Chandaverker's politeics. Neither have we, but we have to put up with so many worries, what with the Ordinances and Press Laws, that we try to take it philosophically.

* * * *

A good dose of "laxative" ought to purge the Liberal Party of its doubtful supporters, and "Laxative" should work in the direction for which the medical fraternity intended him.

* * * *

"Laxative," has great admiration for Mr. Chandarvarkar's civic work and certifies that he has already established his reputation. We are afraid he has, and no amount of "laxative" will enable him to get rid of it.

* * * *

It is not proved by "Laxative" beyond his own doubt that D. G. D. also aspired to the Vice-Chancellorship but since C. so successfully looked after the City's water supply and drains, the Chancellor, perhaps on the recommendation of L. R. T. and the Police Commissioner, at once nominted him!

* * * *

But what is considered particularly awful is that D.G.D. should ask C. and his colleague for a detailed report of their adventures in the Council at Poona, where according to "Laxative" Chandarvarkar made a "pointed, masterly and slashing" speech, in doing which Chandarvarkar "stretched himself to the full height."

* * * *

It is this question of height which must have induced Sjt. Tairsee to give notice of a proposition in the Corporation for thanking Chandarvarkar for his services, which resulted in the Trust Bill being passed, according to Government's wishes!

* * * *

In the forthcoming meeting of the Corporation there is likely to be great rivalry between C. and L.R.T. as to who will stretch to his full height, since it is difficult to beat L.R.T.—the champion contortionist.

* * * *

Exhausted "Laxative" closes with a revelation. He says that D.G.D. went in khaddar to Parnakuti to offer his advice to Gandhiji, and that reporters watching at the gate, trying to dodge the courteous and ever smiling Mathradas Tricumji could not even recognise him!

* * * *

Since Gandhiji is drinking deep at the fount of Moderatism, we don't want to share the pleasure with our readers by confidentially telling them what exactly happened between the Mahatma, Charlie and D.G.D. It fill always remain a glorious and thrilling chapter of history.

* * * *

D.G.D. it is rumoured wants to present the Prince of Wales Museum with his khaddar shirt and Gandhi cap—as a historic souvenir of the great parley at Parnakuti. The Western India Liberal Association ought to write some vigorous letters to Bori Bun-

ASSEMBLY SUPPORT FOR HANDSPUN

Mr. Singh's Bill Referred To Select Committee

Ranga Iyer Pulls Up Mody And Says, House No Capitalist Body To Back Him

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A Bill originally conceived by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru for protection of Khadi provided chief interest and a lively debate to-day.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, its author read copious extracts from opinions received showing that the Bill was in favour and he was bitter in condemning the millowners of Bombay for having raised their voice against the Bill.

Mr. H. P. Mody in a fighting speech defended his Association which he claimed had voluntarily conceded what the Bill wanted.

Sir Joseph Bhore was in favour of the Bill provided its application was left to the local Governments at their discretion.

Earlier in the day, Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda fought valiantly for property rights of Hindu widows but odds were against him, so his Bill was sent round for circulation.

GOVT. NOT HOSTILE

SIMLA, September 5.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider non-Official bills.

A series of questions was put relating to a loan to Bhawalpur for Sutlej Valley project.

Sir George Schuster replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's question said that the total amount outstanding on the 31st March was approximately 11.63 lakhs. Government, he added, had not made any proposals to remit or write off any part of the loan.

Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal: Was not the loan financed during the minority of the ruler?

Sir George Schuster: The project was originally approved during the minority of the present ruler.

Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal: And the Council of Regency did not give its unqualified assent to it, and the Punjab Government or the Government of India took the responsibility for the success of the scheme.

COMPLICATED ISSUE.

Sir George Schuster: That is a very complicated issue. The State have their own views on the subject which are not entirely accepted by the Government of India.

Mr. B. Das: Is not the Punjab Government solely responsible for the loss?

CAUSE OF LOSS.

Sir George Schuster: The Punjab Government undertook to carry out the engineering part of the scheme, and the loss on project is not primarily due to a fault in design, but to the failure of the expectation of land scales, owing to fall in prices.

HINDU WIDOWS' MAINTENANCE

Discussion was resumed on the motion for a Select Committee on the Bill introduced by Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda which is intended to fix the amount of maintenance to which the Hindu widows are entitled. According to D. B. Sarda the amount of maintenance was not fixed or regulated by any rules having the force of law but depended mostly upon the pleasure of her husband as expressed in his will or relatives. The conditions of the widows, therefore, was deplorable. Hence it was necessary to secure to the widows a reasonable and proper maintenance in accordance with certain broad principles without altering the Hindu Law of Inheritance.

Sir B. B. Ghose, Law Member, moved circulation of the Bill in order to elcit opinion by December 1 of this year. Though he was not an orthodox person himself, he shared the conservatism of lawyers. He explained the defects in the Bill in respect of many clauses and wanted to know for instance what would happen if a widow re-married.

Mr. Ramkrishna Jha, an orthodox member supported the circulation of the Bill.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutta and Messrs. S. C. Sen and Brij Kishore supported the circulation of the Bill.

SARDA'S REPLY.

D. B. Harbilas Sarda replying to the debate observed that the Bill would certainly prevent a Hindu person from denying any claim to inheritance and to that

(Continued on page 7).

der condemning beforehand a possible refusal on the part of the Trustees.

* * * *

"Laxative" should continue his efforts and purge the W.I.L.A. of all those elements which retard the public career of Mr. Chandavarkar, as for his own sake he must not be prevented from reaching his goal—on New Year's Day.

* * * *

"EVE AT POONA RACES: BOMBING ON FRONTIER: TELEVISION"
—The "National Call"

Seems to be television, or is (mental) telepathy—of "Suh?"

* * * *

"He (A. E. Minton, an old tor) is seen as he appeared "Marcus" in "The Sing of Cross" "—The "C. & M. Ga

This time Nero was sing stead of fiddling.

* * *

An explorer was speaking dinner given on his behal he left on a long journey heart of Africa.

In concluding his rema said: "I thank you for yo wishes regarding my wel my dangerous journey, a you to know that when I war surrounded by u ing faces from. I shall ly think of you."

LAWLESSNESS IN KANARA

Home Member Justifies Existence Of Police

INHABITANTS TO PAY

Non-Official Motion Defeated In Bombay Council

POONA, Sept. 5.

That the coast of additional police force stationed in Kanara District since March last should be borne by the general taxpayer and not by the inhabitants of the locality as directed by the Government was the subject of a non-official motion to-day in the Bombay Council.

The motion was defeated.

The mover while admitting that Kanara had been the scene of Congress activities four years ago contended that there had been no act of lawlessness in recent years to warrant the continued existence of additional police and at any rate the people of the locality should not be penalised for it.

ACTS OF LAWLESSNESS.

The Home Member mentioned a series of acts of lawlessness in Kanara and justified the existence of police by the fact that peace had been restored in the area after the institution of additional police. The additional force had been necessitated by the people of the locality and benefits of peace resulting therefrom were being enjoyed by the inhabitants of the area and as such it was only just that they should pay for it.

The Council is expected to be prorogued by Saturday.—A. P.

PARSI NEW YEAR

Thursday next, the 7th inst. being the Parsi New Year Day, will be observed as a holiday in the "Bombay Chronicle" office, according to custom.

There will, therefore, be no issue of the Evening Edition on Thursday nor Morning and Dak Editions of Friday, the 8th inst.

ROOSEVELT GETS SUPPORT

T. U. C. Speakers Heartily Approve Recovery Plan

LONDON, Sept. 5.

President Roosevelt's recovery plan was heartily approved by the speakers at the Trades Union Congress at Brighton which adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to adopt a similar policy.

Mr. Mover Citrine, Congress Secretary, urged the Government to set an example to private employers by restoring economy cuts. The Government preached international co-operation, yet practised economic self-sufficiency following the discarded policy of creating artificial scarcity and hoping thereby to stimulate price recovery.

President Roosevelt was giving impetus to trade cycle through the public works campaign and Britain should take a similar action, not necessarily following identical lines with U. S. A.—Reuter.

Lahore, Sept. 5.—A Gazette Extraordinary announces the extension for two months from today of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting Anti-Patiala processions and public meetings in Amritsar.—A. P.

CUBA PLUNGED INTO REVOLUTION AGAIN

Sgt. Batista Takes Over Charge of Defence Forces

INSURGENT LEADERS GIVE NOTICE TO DR. CESPEDES

HAVANA, Sept. 5.

Before recovering from the disastrous hurricane, Cuba has again been plunged into revolution due to discontent among the Army and Navy.

Sergeant Batista supported by non-commissioned officers and petty officers has taken over the command of the defence forces, aiming at "truly revolutionary government".

NOTICE TO DR. CESPEDES.

(LATER)

The revolutionary junta of 19 insurgent leaders elected five executive commissioners who have proceeded to the palace to notify Dr. Cespedes that it is taking over the provisional administration.—Reuter

U. S. DESTROYERS FOR CUBA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

The United States is sending a cruiser and three destroyers to Cuba where it is reported that President Cespedes has been hurriedly summoned to the Capital from Santa Clara where he was surveying the damage caused by the hurricane.

It is expected that Government will resign in favour of the revolutionary junta selected by the leaders of last night's coup.—Reuter.

Jawaharlal For Poona

Gandhiji May Reach Some Decision After Meeting Pt. Nehru

POONA, Sept. 5.

The Associated Press understands that Gandhiji has written to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inviting him to Poona as soon as he is able to come.

It is not definitely known when Pandit Jawaharlal will be coming here, but he is expected by the end of this week or early next week. Most probably Gandhi-Jawarharlal meeting will take place at Poona itself and Gandhiji will be leaving Poona only after meeting him.

According to the original plans Gandhiji had decided to leave Poona for Bombay on Friday, September 8, if his health permitted, but his departure appears to have been postponed to a later date.

STILL UNDECIDED.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, is still undecided regarding his future course of action and it is very likely that he will reach some decision only after seeing Pandit Jawaharlal. He is reported to be actively considering how best he could utilise his unexpected freedom and how best to respond to Government's action in releasing him.

"GIVE UP C. D."

Suggestions, it is understood, have been made to him to give up Civil Disobedience. He is reported to be considering all suggestions. Those with him attribute his slow progress to the anxious thought he is giving to political affairs. His weight taken after the lapse of many days this morning was about 99 lbs. which means that he is still three lbs. below his pre-fast weight.

OTHER LEADERS.

Rev. Andrews and Mrs. Naidu are having daily conversations with him. Mr. T. Prakasam of Madras who has come here interviewed him yesterday and to-day. Mr. Prakasam leaves for Madras to-morrow morning.—A. P.

PANDITJI'S WIRE TO POONA

LATER.

It is learnt that Pandit Jawaharlal has telegraphed to Gandhiji intimating him that he would be coming to Poona on September 8th or 9th.

Rev. C. F. Andrews leaves Poona for Cuttack to-morrow afternoon, breaking journey at Santiniketan.

Mr. G. D. Birla is now in Poona and expects to stay here for a few days.—A.P.

PRAKASAM TALKS WITH MAHATMA

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 5.

Mr. Prakasam continued his discussions with Mahatma Gandhi from 3 p.m. to-day, and closed the same at 4 p.m.

Various aspects of the present situation were discussed freely.

Questioned about Mahatmaji's plans, he said that he should not say anything until Mahatmaji decides finally and issues his communique.

(Latest News Page 8.)

ANDAMANS TRAGEDY

Influential Public Demand For Searching Inquiry

"GRAVE MISGIVINGS"

Grievances Appear To Be Legitimate From Govt. Communiques

The Secretary of the Andaman Prisoners Relief League, Calcutta wires:—

A press statement urging the Government immediately to repatriate to India, political prisoners sent to the Andamans in the teeth of popular protest and requesting the Government henceforward to stop altogether the transfer, or compulsory transportation of any class of convicts, signed by several prominent leaders and public men of India, including Poet Rabindranath, Acharya Roy, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Mrs. Nellie Sengupta, Mrs. C. R. Das, Reverend Andrews Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Moulana Azad Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and the Mayor of Calcutta was released to-day for publication by the Andaman Prisoners Relief League.

The statement runs as follows.

PLEA FOR INQUIRY.

"Recent deaths of three hungerstrikers in cellular-jails of the Andamans roused grave fears and misgivings in public minds. Government may have their own explanations for those deaths, but fears and anxieties of the public can't be allayed unless a searching enquiry into the circumstances leading to these deaths is instituted by the Government. The public has an impression that the hungerstrike was given up after 45 days on the assurance that the grievances of the prisoners which appear from Government communiques and newspaper reports quite egitimate would be looked into.

WHAT HOME MEMBER SAID.

It is reported in newspapers that the Home Member had stated in the Legislative Assembly that some of the grievances of these prisoners have been recently removed.

But what is wanted is that all grievances should be removed.

LINDBERGS RESUME FLIGHT

Both Land Safely At Stockholm

(Special Cable).

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.

Lindergh and his wife resumed the tour and landed at Stockholm.

SWADESHI

Our National Dharma

East is the Home of Religions. India has become the Sanctuary. Dharma sways the masses and the classes: Hindus and Muslims; Parsis and Sikhs; Jews and Christians. Dharma misunderstood, divides us. But Swadeshi, Love for our Motherland, unites us. So make Swadeshi our National Dharma.

B. F. B.

(To-day's Programme and Public Meeting: Page 3).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Regular and Correspondence Students for thorough training. Prospectus free. Madras National Medical College, Conjeeveram. (1149).

Wanted two compounders for Danta State Hospital, with experience. Apply immediately stating caste, age, qualifications and minimum salary expected. R. B. Divanji, Dewan, Danta State. Danta Bhavangadh, dated 2nd September 1933. (7206).

Kurla City Municipality.—Wanted for the Municipal Anglo-Urdu School, Kurla, an Urdu knowing Graduate Muslim Head Master with teaching experience or S.T.C. The grade of the post is Rs. 60—5—90 plus house rent allowance Rs. 8. Graduates with teaching experience or S.T.C. need only apply. B. G. Bhat, Chairman, School Com., Kurla, City Municipality. Mun. Office, Kurla, 1-9-33. (7201).

Wanted—Well experienced Oxy-Acetylene Welder for a big Welding Firm. Apply with Testimonials and lowest Salary, Box No. 1183, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Organisers on pay of Rs. 75 monthly to sell Gramophone, Harmonium, Day Light, Cycle, etc., on instalment. Show room will be furnished without Cash Security. Apply to Wilton and Co., Post Box No. 2137, Calcutta.

Wanted immediately a Spinning Mistry, must be familiar with Cotton Waste and Woollen. Good opportunity for right man. Apply Box No. 1134, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to qualify Overseers; Sub-Engineers through correspondence. British India Technical College (Registered by Government). Sukkur, Sind. (1015).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Wanted to purchase from authors whole lots of all kinds of Educational Publications up to Rs. 15,000. Apply Box 1181, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted for a well established Dairy and Bakery Co. in Poona a Loan of Rs. 2,000. Guarantee, 12 per cent. interest per annum. Loan returned with interest after 3 years or by monthly instalments of Rs. 70 inclusive of interest. Apply Box No. 1184, "Bombay Chronicle."

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted engagement as Manager or Chief Engineer of some big Sugar Factory by an Engineer who has been Chief Engineer of a big Sugar Factory for 7 years and who is returning from Europe with wide experience of most modern Sugar Machinery and most up-to-date methods of Sugar Chemistry. Apply to Box No. 1124 "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

92. UNDERTAKERS.

Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing work by contract system for yarn, cloth, loose cotton etc., at very lowest rates. 30 years standing experience in line. Save your colour investments by taking our advices and fixing contract terms. We also test and match all shades and samples, of cloth, yarn and dyes. Address:—S. D. Billimoria & Sons., Sardar Mansion, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1137.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Second-hand spinning Machinery For sale a complete second-hand spinning plant consisting of 4448 Mule Spindles and 19,584 Ring Spindles at present erected in Bombay. For particulars apply to W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (1163).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted a good second-hand 150-200 B.H.P. Steam Engine compound condencing for a boiler of 110 lbs. Apply to: The Standard Tile & Clay Works, Ltd., Feroke. (1177).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
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rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notices

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR MUNICIPAL PRINTING WORK alternatively for 1, 2 and 5 years commencing from 1st March, 1934, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 5th January, 1934.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for Municipal Printing" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of tender etc., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th September, 1933.
7208

Imperial Bank of India

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Khordad Sal) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st September, 1933.
7197

Legal Notices

Insolvency Notice.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 160 of 1931.
Re:—Abdul Aziz.
Exparte:—The Official Assignee.
To,

1. DAMODAR BHICKMULL, late of Nasik Road, Bombay.
2. KALOO SOBRATI, late of Howrah.
3. KISSHEN GOPAL BAGRI, late of 5, Hanspookaria Lane, Calcutta.
4. MADHORAM HARIHAR PROSAD, late of Sheorafully, Hughli.
5. MONOHARI ABDUL GANNY, late of Khangraputty, Calcutta.
6. NARAIN MOHATO, late of Barh.
7. NAGENDRA NATH KUNDU, late of 31, Ahiritolla street, Calcutta.
8. RAM PROTAP RUPAN, late of Patna.
9. RAMESH CHANDRA DASS, late of 231, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta.

and

10. SHEIKH MONOHARI ABDUL SUBHAN, late of 14, Khangraputty, Calcutta.

All of whose present whereabouts are not known and who are creditors Nos. 33, 57, 60, 71, 79, 82, 85, 97, 102 and 121 respectively mentioned in annexure "A" to the Schedule of affairs of the abovenamed Insolvent who carried on a co-partnership business under the names and styles of Sheikh Rahim Bux Abdul Aziz, Rahim Bux Khoda Bux and Khoda Bux Mogal Mia.

Take notice that the Registrar-in-Insolvency has fixed the 4th day of September, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the abovenamed insolvent. If you wish to take part in the said examination, you must first file your claim supported by affidavit in the undersigned's office, if you have not already done so, and then appear at the time and place mentioned above.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE
of Calcutta.
10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, the 30th day of August, 1933.
7198

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 853 of 1931.
Re: RAMZANALLI SALEMAHOMED of Bandra, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, A Building Contractor in the name of Ramzanally Salemahomed & Co., in Bombay and Poona till 1926 and now Unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st November, 1933, at 11 o'cock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1933.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
7203

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS AT 123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT JALGAON, DISTRICT EAST KHANDESH.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for Bai Allarakhibai the Plaintiff in Suit No. 836 of 1928 (Bai Allarakhibai v. Fatmabai widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy) and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated 23rd June, 1932, made in the said suit sell by Public Auction in one lot on Wednesday, the 20th September, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Freehold land with a building thereon admeasuring together about 3,150 square yards forming and made up of City Survey Nos. 1834, 1834B and 1834C of the City Survey of Jalgaon Town and bearing (New Municipal Nos. 170, 168, 167, 166 and 166) and situate at Bhawani Peth within the limits of Jagaon Town in the Registration District of East Khandesh.

LOT NO. 2—All that piece of land admeasuring about 700 square yards with a building thereon entered in the City Survey No. 1837 and bearing Municipal New No. 171 in the Register of City Survey of Jalgaon and situate at Bhawani Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town in the Registration District of East Khandesh.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of Freehold land admeasuring about 220 square yards together with a building thereon and entered in the City Survey Nos. 1708 and 8, New Municipal No. 163 in the Register of City Survey of Jalgaon Town and situate at Bhawani Peth in the Registration District of East Khandesh.

LOT NO. 4—All that piece of Freehold land made up of Survey Nos. 1897 and 1897/a and bearing New Municipal Nos. 25/1, 25/2 and 24 together admeasuring about 1220 square yards with a building thereon situate at Polan Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town in the Registration District of East Khandesh.

LOT NO. 5—All that piece of land admeasuring about 210 square yards together with a dwelling house thereon entered as City Survey No. 1895 and bearing Municipal No. 33 in the Register of City Survey Record of Jalgaon City and situate at Polan Peth within the limits of Jalgaon City in Registration District of East Khandesh.

LOT NO. 6—All that piece of Government land entered in the Register of the Revenue Survey of Jalgaon of Survey No. 201 and bearing Entry No. 524 Patrak "K" admeasuring about Gunthas seven and assessed at Annas two only and in the Register of City Survey of Jalgaon as City Survey No. 1855 admeasuring about 850 square yards and situate at Polan Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town in the Registration District of East Khandesh.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Lambert, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Coming!

Just peep into the Spring of love—witness the flowers of emotion. Hear the melody of life—

Mirza Sahiban

Produced by
SAGAR MOVIETONE.

Directed by:
Mr. NAGENDRA MAZUMDAR

Cast:

BACHOO, NOORJEHAN, MEHBOOB, KAMALABAI.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

Last Opportunity to SEE and HEAR

PRABHAT CINETONE'S
1st Historical Talkie

SINHGAD

featuring
Miss LEELA and BABURAO PENDHARKAR

at

KOHINOOR CINEMA, Dadar.

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee on Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

3RD AND LAST WEEK

NEXT SAT. & SUN.

THIEF OF GOKUL

LAST CHANCE
of witnessing

Golden City DWARKA

at
BOMBAY THEATRE

WEDNESDAY at 9-0 P.M.

THURSDAY at 3-30 P.M.

TO-NIGHT
and
THIS WEEK
KRISHNATONE
super mythological production

BHAKTA PRALHAD

featuring
Master MUKUND
Miss NILAM and others
Come and see this great Mythological Picture to-night
TIME AS USUAL
AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

New Charni Road.

—NEXT SATURDAY—

NOORE-IMAN

COLOURFUL EPISODE FROM MAHABHARAT

in truest colours

PRABHAT CINETONE'S
and India's
1st MULTICOLOUR Talkie

featuring
Miss LEELA, NIMBALKAR, MANE

SAIRANDHRI IS COMING !

A TREAT TO-NIGHT

to the Lovers of Indian Music at the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AT 9-30 P. M.

CONCERT

of Classical and Light Music by
'The Queen of Music'

BAI JADDANBAI

WHO WILL CHARM YOU WITH HER
Captivatingly Melodious and Deliciously perfect Voice
Booking at the Theatre
Admission Fees: Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/12, 1/2
(Reserved) and -/9 (Unreserved)

Very few seats unbooked. Did you get your one ?

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Popular Musical Comedy Revived for
Pateti Holidays

WHOOPEE

Gorgeous Song-hits, Exquisite Dances
and Side-splitting Comedy

STARRING THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN

EDDIE CANTOR

WITH A BEVY OF DAZZLING BEAUTIES

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO,

DAILY HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY. EVERY PLACE IS PACKED TO CAPACITY. Come early or book in advance to avoid the rush.

The CARLTON

DAILY 3 SHOWS
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The most magnificent spectacle ever seen on the screen!
YOU SIMPLY CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT!
NOEL COWARD'S PICTURE of the generation

"CAVALCADE"

With CLIVE BROOK, DIAN WYNYARD
and a Tremendous CAST OF 3500.

Plans at S. ROSE & CO., and at the theatre.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

9th Day of the Great War
that killed thousands for the throne of Delhi.
GLORIOUS WEEK
CHHATRAPATI ... CINETONE'S Mighty Mythological Talkie

KURUKSHETRA

SARDAR BALASAHEB YADAO
supported by
MADHAVRAO JOSHI, BHONSLE, PAWAR, SHALINI, SHARDA, ANUSUYA, PADMA.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT TO-DAY
AT THE MAJESTIC CINEMA: Girgaum.
at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
For ... apply to: Royal Film Company, Dadar

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In Every Detail of
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THE REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent
REPRESENTS THE LAST WORD
IN THEATRE BUILDING ART
Watch This Space Every Day and
YOU WILL KNOW HOW

AUDITORIUM CRAMMED!
LOBBIES JAMMED!

This is the NEW RECORD at

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

For The BIG SHOW of the Week

3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT &
TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
MOONLIGHT ROMANCE

Starring

RAMON NOVARRO

SINGING LOVE SONGS

IN A COMEDY DRAMA
Reminiscent of

RUDOLPH VALENTINO

A NIGHT IN CAIRO

with

MYRNA LOY
REGINALD DENNY

Extra Attraction

"WORLD DANCES"

INCLUDING THE NEW RAGE

"THE RUMBA"

WITH SNAPPY HAPPY MUSIC

BOOK NOW & MAKE SURE
OF YOUR SEATS

Free List Suspended

NEXT SATURDAY

The World's Best Actress

HELEN HAYES

IN M.-G.-M.'S PICTURE WHICH
WON HER THE COVETED PRIZE

FOR THE WORLD'S BEST
ACTING

The SIN of MADELON CLAUDET

From The Famous Play:

THE LULLABY
MOTHER LOVE
More Soul-Searing Than

"MADAME X"

Plans Now Open

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 2. 1989.
Muslim—Jama-dil-Aval 15. 1353.
Parsi—Gatha 5. 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 25m.
Sunset—6h. 50m.
Hightide—1-00; 13-08.
Lowtide—6-16, 18-46.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 19th September 11h. 51m. p.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

Parsi New Year's Eve: Public Holiday.

THURSDAY, September 7.

Parsi New Year (Pateti): Public Holiday.

RAM KRISHNA ASHRAM STUDENTS' HOME:—Applications are invited for admission to the Home for the second term so as to reach the prefect on or before the 15th September. The Home is open only to the college boys and a consolidated charge of Rs. 24 is made per head for boarding and lodging.

"INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING":—Under the auspices of the Vile-Parle Sporting and Literary Association a public lecture will be given by Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Officer-in-Charge, League of Nations, Indian Bureau on "International Understanding" at Tilak Mandir, Vile-Parle to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Professor M. D. Altekar will preside.

PARSI NEW YEAR DAY:—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public Parsi gathering will be held at the Roxy Cinema Theatre, New Queen's Road, tomorrow (Thursday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) when Dr. J.K. Daji will preside and deliver a short sermon followed by Recitations and lectures from the pupils of the Petit Parsi Orphanage. There will be special music and songs from Mr. M.B. Kasinath. At the end a comic film will be screened.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Van Buren" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Friday, the 8th instant.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Gujarat," via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 8th inst.

TENANTS' MEETING:—As decided at the Business Meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Bombay Tenants' League, a meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held at Neighbourhood House, Old Parsee Statue, on Thursday, the 7th instant at 10 a.m. when prominent workers will address the gathering on "The Work Before Bombay Tenants."

The election of the regular Executive Body will also take place at this meeting.

BOMBAY RACECOURSE LICENSING ACT.

Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, published on Tuesday, states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 1 (2) of the Bombay Race Courses Licensing Act, 1912 (III of 1912), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of the said Act to the village of Lohagaon in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KOHINOOR: "Sinhgad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Time as usual.
CAPITOL: "A Night in Cairo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
CARLTON: "Cavalcade". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PATHE: "Madame Butterfly." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Whoopee". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Nala Damayanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "It's A King". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
EMPIRE: "Uday Shankar." Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 6 and 10 p.m.; Friday 10 p.m.; Sunday 6 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. EUROPEAN PROGRAMME: Commercial Bulletin. The M.V. Victoria Sextette. (1) Selection "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini); (2) Tango "La Comparsita" (Rodriques); (3) "Waltz Medley" (Strauss); (4) Czardas "La Principale" (Kalman); (5) Morceau "To Spring" (Grieg); (6) Selection "Aida" (Verdi); (7) "Moment Musical" (Schubert); (8) "Bolero" (Ravel).
11-30 a.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME: Classical and Light Music Prof. Narayanarac Vyas with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
5 p.m. EUROPEAN PROGRAMME: The Radio Quartet: 1. Paso Doble "Glorias Sevillanas," Love Chiappo; 2. Waltz "Dans les Bois," Liehrer; 3. Overture "Martha," Flotow; 4. Tango "Primavera," Petralia; 5. Fantasy "The Daughter of the Regiment," Donizetti; 6. Morceau "Se Fossi Indovino," Benatzky; 7. Canzona "Domani," Benatzky; 8. Waltz "Les Patineurs," Waldteofel; 9. Sketch "The British Patrol," Asch; 10. March "Ruwenzori," Carlini.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m. Light Music: Himmatlal Purshottam, Instrumental Music; Madhavlal, Sitar solo.
9 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening; Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
9-45 p.m. Leo Goutkin and his Ben Band Relayed from the Hotel Majestic, Domeneghetti, Bombay by kind permission of the Management.
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broad cast.
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Dance Music.
7-30 p.m. Pianoforte recital by Ernest Lush.
7-45 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.
9-45 p.m. Marius B. Winter and his Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. Scottish Memories.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

UDAY SHANKAR TILL SUNDAY

Uday Shankar and his company will continue their performances at the Empire Theatre till Sunday next. They will give two shows at 6 and 10 p.m. on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday; one show at 10 p.m on Friday and one show at 6 p.m. on Sunday.

LATE MR. K. B. MURZBAN

The Young Men's Parsee Association's Managing Committee passed the following rssolution:—

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Y.M.P.A. places on record its sense of profound sorrow at the sad, sudden and untimely death of Mr. K.B. Murzban, a scion of the talented Murzban family, a great friend of the young men of all communities, a great educationist, a great Parsee and a great Indian.

"This meeting recalls with gratitude the great and affectionate interest taken by him in the affairs of the Association, and conveys to the members of his family its deepest sympathy in this hour of their great loss."

PRODUCE AND BUY SWADESHI

Ladies Appeal To Patronise Khaddar Industry

The first meeting in the Bombay City arranged under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League during the Swadeshi Festival was held at Hira Baugh, C. P. Tank, on Tuesday evening.

There was a fair attendance notwithstanding inclement weather and Mr. B. F. Bharucha presided.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwala welcomed the holding of Swadeshi Week as helpful in stimulating and keeping alive the popular fervour for Swadeshi. She emphasised the need of not only buying Swadeshi but also producing Swadeshi.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta emphasised the value and importance of Khaddar in Swadeshi propaganda and pointed out that India could not hope to be self-dependent in matter of cloth supply until she patronised more largely the Khaddar industry with which was interlined the welfare of the large number of the rural population.

Mr. Mir Shukralla of Khandesh appealed to the audience and through them the public of Bombay to practise Swadeshi as their religious duty towards those millions of agricultural population who were always suffering from chronic under-employment if not unemployment.

Mr. Bharucha in winding up the proceedings made the welcome announcement that the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee, the Swadeshi Market Committee and the Bombay Swadeshi League had decided to coordinate their efforts with regard to the holding of Bazars in the future and he hoped as a result of this co-operation it would be possible to push forward active Swadeshi propaganda more vigorously than before.

STUDENTS' DAY

To-day's Swadeshi League's programme is as under:

Distribution of literature particularly, a special appeal to students. Enrolment of Members. Sale of Swadeshi Stamps. Khadi sales by Volunteers. "Swadeshi in the Home" Swadeshi Bazar: 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

STUDENTS' MEETING.

Place: Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road. Time: 6 p.m. (S.T.). President: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. Speakers: (1) Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, (2) Mrs. Hansa Mehta and (3) Mr. B. G. Horniman.

MATUNGA MUSIC CIRCLE

A general meeting of the above Circle was held on Sunday (the 3rd inst.) at 9 a.m. in the compound of the Matunga Vyayamshala, when Sjt. B.N. Maheshwari was in the chair.

Mr. H.H. Thakkar, Hon. Secretary of the Circle, submitted a draft of the rules and regulations of the Circle along with the report of the work done upto now, which were read and adopted unanimously. The following ladies and gentlemen were elected as office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee:—

President: Sjt. B.N. Maheshwari.

Vice-President: Seth Ardeshir N. Khariwalla and Ayabhai Adamji Lookmanji.

Secretaries: Messrs. K.H. Thakkar and N.D. Mehta.

Treasurer: Sheth Dharamsey Bhavan.

Following are the names of members of the Managing Committee:—

Mrs. Piroja K. Dastoor, Miss Mithan A. Contractor, Sethe Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Popatbhai Rowji Nensey, Abasbhoy Tayebally, Valambhji Jadavji, Dpongersi Bhanji, Damji Khimji, Narandas Tricumdas, Tokarsi Dosa, Bhavanji K. Kayani, N.A. Contractor, Praghji Damji, B.J. Nensey and Seth Dhanji Moolchand.

Following are members of the Selection Committee:—

Mrs. Piroja K. Dastoor, Sheth Gulamhussain Adamji Lookmanji and Prof. Gajanan Panchikar (Secretary).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road
Bombay.

"Man, Mortal & Immortal'

A Free Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday, September 6th 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

No fees No Collection.

LAL BAUG MARKET DEADLOCK

Mayer Nissim Resigns From Committee

"NO CO-OPERATION"

Atmosphere Necessary For Settlement Lacking, He Says

Mr. Meyer Nissim, who was one of the three members to settle the dispute in regard to Lal Baug Market has resigned from the committee.

In a letter to his two colleagues, on the committee viz Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. C. P. Wade and other members of the corporation, Mr. Meyer Nissim writen that he agreed to be on the committee to settle the dispute as members of the committee were promised by leaders and others with influence their full and whole hearted co-operation.

He regretted that inspite of the committee's best endeavours, no such co-operation was forthcoming. The dispute was primarily between the landlord and his tenants but they had to deal with a situation in which both these parties did not picture.

In his opinion the stmosphere necessary for the settlement of the dispute was lacking and he therefore thought no useful purpose would be served by his continuing on the committee.

KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY:—Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of August in all 1,499 patients were attended to at the Centre, and the Hospital. Out of these were 730 women; 381 children and 388 infants. 29 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 48.3. The number of deliveries during the month was 25. The number of expectant mothers under observation was 92.

Straight from the HORSE'S MOUTH BY "SENEX"

The following are the selections for the Second Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Wednesday:—

1st RACE

MOLLY KING	1
MOONSPARK	2
TAJ SAUD	3

2nd RACE

LUCKY BOY	1
AMIR	2
REDCAR	3

3rd RACE

ROSETTE	1
BRIDGETHORN	2
BUCKSKIN	3

4th RACE

THE STIFF	1
TRELAWNE	2
GREEK BURN	3

5th RACE

TAN	1
BRIGHT NIGGER	2
KILEAGER	3

6th RACE

HAZIMA	1
FUNNY FACE	2
MURAT	3

7th RACE

LIGNAN	1
TERNLET	2
SMART ALECK	3

8th RACE

POLLUX	1
COSTAKI PASHA	2
LA FONTAINE	3

9th RACE

GALACTIC	1
D'ARTAGNAN	2
ESSEXBROOK	3

10th RACE

CYMRO	1
HELEN'S GLORY	2
CAPTAIN DESMOND	3

To Her, His Love-Contract Meant "Forever"!...
But To Him, It Meant "Until My Ship Sails"!...

1933 Marches On—With One of the World's Magnificent Romances of a Great, Unselfish Love! Played to the Hilt in the Matchless Passion of Sylvia Sidney's Greatest Performance...

MADAME BUTTERFLY

with SYLVIA SIDNEY

CARY GRANT • CHARLIE RUGGLES

A B.P. SCHULBERG Production
Directed by MARION GERING

A Paramount Picture

AN IMMORTAL CLASSIC.

SYLVIA SIDNEY PLAYING THE GREATEST ROLE OF HER CAREER

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10
SUNDAY MORNING
SPECIAL MATINEE 10 A.M.

PATHE

GRAND GALA OPENING TO-DAY

A Pro-phy-lac-tic TOOTH BRUSH will outlast 3 ordinary brushes

SAVE MONEY

buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic

POLICE CHIEF PAYS TRIBUTE TO FORCE

Says Officers And Men Displayed Firmness And Discretion In Dealing With Civil Disobedience Movement

'The resumption of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the outstanding feature of the earlier part of the year throughout the Presidency', observes the Inspector-General of Police in his annual report for the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for the year 1932. Due to the ordinances the movement never acquired any momentum and the enthusiasm at first engendered very soon evaporated.

The ample powers with which the police and the magistracy were provided by the ordinances and by the Criminal Law Amendment and Press Acts, rendered it possible ofr firm and concerted action to be taken to eradicate Congress activities throughout the Presidency. Within a short period most of the important leaders were either confined in jail or rendered innocuous by restrictions placed upon them. Congress institutions and allied bodies were declared illegal and their buildings and offices were seized. Meetings, processions and "prabhat feries," being part of the programme of these unlawful associations, were prevented or dispersed, and the agitators who took part were arrested and prosecuted. No forms of open Congress activity were allowed. Prolonged and careful enquiries in Ahmedabad resulted in tracing the funds of the Gujerat Prantik Samiti and other unlawful associations with the result that Rs. 84,019-10-0 exclusive of interest were seized and forfeited during the course of the year.

BULLETINS

Congress bulletins and unauthorised leaflets continued to be distributed for some time as the tracing of their origin was a matter of extreme difficulty. The majority of them originated in Indian States. But as the year went on, these became less frequent. In Kaira and Ahmedabad sporadic attempts were made on different occasions to revive public interest by demonstrations on various "days", but the demonstrators on these occasions were invariably dispersed without much difficulty and the leaders arrested. At the beginning of the year, the movement received some support from the public, but the firm action rendered possible by the ordinances soon convinced them that Government had every intention of combating and suppressing all activities subversive.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE

Even Bardoli, the chosen battle ground of Gandhi, gradually realised the error of its ways with the result that even as early as July a largely attended and enthusiastic loyalty meeting was held. The only part of the Presidency which continued consistently to give noticeable trouble was Kanara . Kanara is always the last district in the Presidency to feel the effect of popular movements. Hence when the movement was waning in the rest of the Presidency it rose to full blast in Kanara, where the facilities for concealment, and the difficulty of rapid communication and transport away from main roads, rendered its suppression a matter of some difficuty. The campaign was cleverly organized by a band of agitators who had taken refuge in Mysore State. Two areas were affected, Siddapur Taluka on the borders of Mysore and Ankola Taluka and part of Kumta Taluka south of Karwar. The movement was more violent in its effects in the latter area where the Nadores, a virile type of cultivator, perpetrated many outrages such as destruction of toddy groves, burning of loyalists' houses and other violent acts, while a consistent no-tax campaign was maintained.

The morale and general conduct of the police throughout this third phase of the Civil Disobedience movement was exemplary. Officers and men displayed firmness and discretion in dealing with demonstrations, and showed great keenness and zeal in countering Congress moves, and all responded cheerfully to calls made upon them.

A scene from Paramount's "Madame Butterfly" starring Sylvia Sidney, Cary Grant and Charday at the Pathe Cinema.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST & TAPPING OF TREES

Mohanlal Desai Opposes Meyer Nissim & Urges Committee That They Should Adhere To Their Reaffirmed Policy

What should be the attitude of the Bombay Improvement Trust in excise matters?

It will be recalled that on the 8th June, 1933, Secretary to the Government, General Department, in a letter to the Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality wrote to them that in pursuit of their prohibition policy they were losing Rs. 83,000 a year in refusing to allow to tap the toddy trees. He therefore requested the Improvement Trust Board to reconsider their policy.

The Board at their meeting on 28th August last referred the matter to the Improvements Committee for report.

RESCIND THOSE RESOLUTIONS

When the question came before the Committee on Tuesday Mr. Meyer Nissim, Chairman, moved,

That the Board be informed that the policy of not allowing the tapping of toddy trees on Improvement Trust estates has not decreased the consumption of toddy in the City and the policy of not allowing of Liquor and toddy shops shops on Trust Estates has not reduced the number of such shops. As the adoption of the above policies has not in any way promoted the cause of prohibition or temperance, the Committee are of opinion that the Board should be pleased to rescind their Resolutions Nos. 19 dated 14th July, 1926, 60 dated 19th July 1927, 29 dated 25th July 1930, and 53 dated 3rd December 1931, so that the revenue previously derived from these sources may again be available as income to the Trust.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot seconded the proposition.

ADHERE TO POLICY.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposed the resolution and urged the Committee to adhere to their policy. For the last seven years they had affirmed and reaffirmed that policy and as now Government wanted them to reconsider the matter, they should inform the Government that they did not wish to change the policy.

He however moved that the question of the consideration this matter be postponed in view of the fact that new committee would come into being after the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality.

The amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

TRESPASSING ON RAILWAY LINES

Two Persons Knocked Down By Trains

"Death due to fracture of the base of the skull. The deceased was knocked down by an electric train, while he was tresspassing." The above verdict was returned by the Coroner's Jury in two Railway accident cases, which came up for hearing on Tuesday.

The first case was that of an unknown Hindu aged about 25 years, who while he was crossing the railway lines near the Charni Road station on Saturday was knocked down by an electric train. He was removed to the hospita, where he died on Monday!

The second case was that of one Gafoor Mirobas, a Muslim aged 35, who while he was crossing the lines, near the Central Station on Monday night, when he was knocked down by a fast train. The man died on the spot and was removed by the Railway police to the Morgue.

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH HOAXED

Burma Timber Co. Proprietor Convicted For Cheating

At the Esplanade Court, Bombay, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered on Tuesday his judgment in the case in which Benjamin B. Nasse, Proprietor of the Burma Timber Supply Co., Ballard Estate, and Stephen Rodericks were charged with cheating.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each, in default to undergo two months' R.I., and to one day's simple imprisonment. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 100 was to be paid to the complainant.

The case for the prosecution was that, one D'Souza, an unemployed Christian young man, was introduced to S. Rodericks as one who was able to secure him employment. The complainant was told by Rodericks that there was a vacancy in the Stores Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and that if Rs. 150 was paid, this job could be obtained for the complainant. The complainant pleaded his inability to pay such a big sum of money, but agreed suitably to remunerate Rodericks if he got him employment.

INTRODUCED TO PROPRIETOR.

Subesequently, the complainant was asked to bring Rs. 50 and an application addressed to the Stores. The complainant went the following day to the Office of the Burma Timber Supply Co., with Rs. 50 and an application, as directed. He was introduced to Mr. B. B. Nasse, the Proprietor of the Company, who, after perusal of the application, made certain alterations thereon and asked him to come the following day with another Rs. 50 and a bottle of whiskey for himself.

The complainant complied with the demand and he was taken on the following day by Nasse to the Stores of the B. B. & C. I. Rly, at Mahaluxmi, where, while the complainant waited downstairs, the first accused went upstairs, and, on his return, told the complainant that everything was "O.K.," but it would need some more money to get the "Officer" pleased so as to obtain the job.

NO JOB!

The complainant, thereafter, waited for a few days, and, on going to the Stores, he learnt that his name was not on the prospective list of those seeking employment in the Stores. He then saw the accused and wanted the money taken from him to be returned back. The complainant was put off from time to time, and, on obtaining certain other information, he lodged a complaint with the Palton Road Police and the accused were arrested.

On the evidence, the Magistrate convicted the accused and passed orders as stated above.

'MADAME BUTTERFLY' AT PATHE TO-DAY

Sylvia Sydney Plays Greatest Role Of Her Career In Schulberg Production

Said to be one of the most attractive pictures ever produced Madame Butterfly is being released as a holiday programme at Pathe Cinema to-day. Sylvia Sidney puts up the greatest performance of her career in the part of Cho-Cho-San in this famous romance.

The picture was produced by B. P. Schulberg, and adheres faithfully to the story by John Luther Long. The music is fine but the chief beauty of the picture lies in its romantic story which is marvellously portrayed.

Miss Sidney, her dark eyes and eyebrows slanted, her hair lacquered, her figure draped in colourful oriental costumes, plays the role of Cho-Cho-San, the demure Japanese maiden wooed by the young American naval Officer stationed in the city in which she lives. Cary Grant, husky, virile Englishman plays the latter role.

The two fall in love; they are married in accordance with Japanese law, after the officer discovers that the law provides for automatic divorce when husband leaves wife, and decides that he can go through with the ceremony under such circumstances. Their married life is brief but blissful. For ultimately Grant is transferred back to the United States.

But when the time comes for him to say goodbye, and to tell Cho-Cho-San that she is no longer his wife, he lacks the courage. Instead he promises to return when "the robins nest again."

He does return, but it is under entirely different circumstances —circumstances which bring the picture to a touching wistful climax.

HINDU WOMAN ENTICED AWAY?

Pathans Charged With Abduction & Conversion Of Married Lady

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 5.

The court of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by Mr. Ganesh Raghunath, was crowded with Hindus and Muslims yesterday afternoon, when the sensational case in which three Pathans are charged with enticing away with criminal intent a 22-year-old Hindu married woman, who was later converted to Islam at the Jumma Masjid of Bombay, came up for hearing.

The woman is charged with theft of gold ornaments and other valuables from the house of her former Hindu husband. She appeared in Muslim attire and produced a certificate of her recent conversion to Islam.

FIND WIFE MISSING.

The prosecution story is that in the morning of August 23 last Kala Rama, a weaver in the Raymond Woolen Mills of Thana, had gone to work. When he returned at about 12 noon that day for meals, he found that his wife Gawri had disappeared. Inquiries showed that the woman was enticed away by three Pathans, who were employed in the mills as watchmen. Some ornaments in the house were also missing. A complaint was lodged with Sub-Inspector P. V. Undir of the Thana town police, who arrested the four accused a week later in Bombay.

Five witnesses, including the complainant, were examined.

Mr. D. K. Despande appeared for the complainant. Mr. D. D. Potins defended the first and second accused, and Mr. A. B. Mohile the fourth. The third accused was undefended.

HEARING ADJOURNED.

Maulvi Abdulrang (35) was released on a bail of Rs 50, while Bastan Chaman Khan (27) and Aurangzeb Nadirshah (30) were bailed on furnishing securities of Rs. 100 each. On the application of her maternal uncle, Gauri was ordered to be released on the surety binding himself in a sum of Rs. 200 and to keep the woman in his custody.

The hearing was adjourned till September 15.

JAILED FOR THIRD TIME

Volunteer Gets 6 Months' R. I. For Picketing

A Congress volunteer with two previous convictions in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, was convicted on Tuesday, for picketing a foreign cloth shop, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

According to the prosecution, Narayan Jaigopal, the Congressman in question, is stated to have addressed a letter to the Police Commissioner on August 31 last, intimating his intention to start picketing foreign cloth shops at Lalvadi at 3 p.m. on Sunday Punctually at the time appointed, the volunteer turned up at the shop of Shah Pasoo Malsi on the Suparibag Road. Sub Inspector Kadam, of the Bhoiwada Police Station, who was deputed to watch the movements of Jaigopal was also on the spot. When the accused began dissuading customers from entering the shop, he was at-once arrested and marched off.

He was placed before the Magistrate charged under Section 7 of Act 23 of 1932.

On his pleading guilty to the charge the Magistrate, taking into consideration his two previous convictions as pointed out by the Police Prosecutor sentenced the accused to six months rigorous.

The Provincial Sports and Athletic Board, Nagpur, has now been registered as a charitable society of which Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, ex-Minister, is the President and Dr. L. R. Kokardekar, D. P. E. (Berlin) is the Secretary. —A. P.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD MEETING

Congressman Remanded To Police Custody

On a charge of disobeying the order under Section 144, promulgated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Congressman was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and the police applied for time to carry out enquiries.

In their application, the police stated that on Monda at 6 m. the accused, who was carrying a Tri-coloured flag, tried to hold a meeting for "Congress Pdopaganda purposes" at the junction of Daryasthan Street and Musjid Bunder Road. Besides that it was stated that the accused tried to hold a Flag Salutation ceremony, when he was arrested by a police constable.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till September 9.

CONGRESSMAN JAILED

Gets Six Months' R. I. For Defying Order

Kevalram B. Joshi, a Congress worker who was arrested at Chowpatty on September 1, was sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further imprisonment for one month by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Tuesday.

The accused was charged under section 188 I.P.C. for holding a meeting in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement in defiance of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as above.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAM CAR

Pedestrian Removed To G. T. Hospital

A pedestrian was injured in a tram-car accident which occurred at Horniby Road on Tuesday noon. Sidhoo Bachoo, the man in question was crossing the road near Evans Frazer and Co., when a tram-car proceeding from the direction of Flora Fountain towards Bori Bunder knocked him down. He sustained multiple injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

The Esplanade Police are making enquiries.

LURING AWAY GIRL FROM FATHER?

Hindu Woman Arrested At Kalyan

How attempts to lure away a young and innocent girl and probably force her to lead a life of shame came to be foiled, was related by the police in placing Dhondibai Krishna, a married woman, before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday.

It is alleged that on the 4th instant one Narayen Gangaji residing at New Parbhadevi came to the DeLisle Road Police Station and reported that his 11-year old daughter Krishnabai had been missing since the afternoon of the 3rd instant. Inquiries being set afoot it came to light that the accused, who was living opposite to Gangaji's house, had asked Krishnabai to accompany her without her father's knowledge to Pandharpur where they would spend a few days.

At 3 p.m. on the 3rd instant Dhondibai told the girl to pack up her kit and to bring with her father's gold watch which she said was in a cupboard, as they were to leave for Pandharpur shortly. This was in the absence of the father.

STAY AT KALYAN.

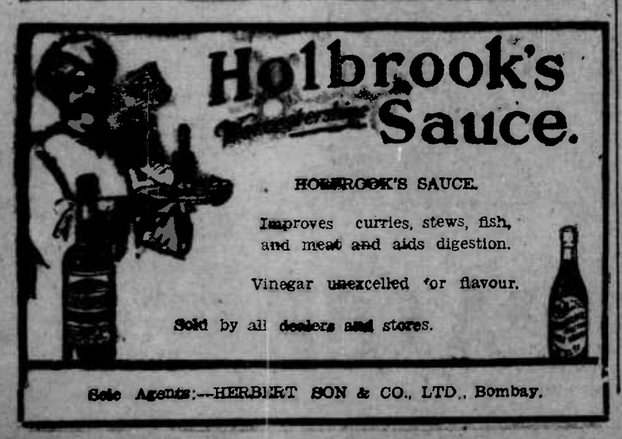
Taking the girl all the way to Dadar Railway Station on foot, the accused purchased, out of a rupee taken from Krishnabai, two third-class tickets for Kalyan. On their arrival at Kalyan they were met by a Hindu young man, a short conversation then took place between him and the accused after which the man went away. The accused and the girl spent the night in a near-by house. The next morning the accused removed the gold necklace which the girl had and sold it to a Marwari for Rs. 4-8.

SUSPICION ROUSED.

Subsequently they returned to the station where they again met the young man of the previous day. The railway police at this time getting suspicious about the trio watched their movements. As, however, the man, whose name is still unknown, was about to purchase tickets for all the three to go to Titvala, he and the accused were taken into custody. The unknown man was then let off, though it is not known for what reason.

Pending the re-arrest of the absconding accused and the recovery of the girl's necklace, the Magistrate remanded the accused Dhondibai in custody till the 15th instant.

Rev. E. H. M. Waller, the Lord Bishop of Madras has been elected to the Academic Council of the Madras University.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A Page About Books And Their Writers

HINDU PHILOSOPHY

(1) LIFE AND TEACHING OF JEEVANMUKTA SWAMI MAHARAJ. Re. 1-8.

(2) SWAMI JEEVANMUKTA and MODERN PHILOSOPHERS. Rs. 2.

(3) MAYAWADA AND AJATAWADA. Rs. 2.

(4) MANOBODH AND THE NEW ERA. Rs. 2.

These are four Marathi books by Mr. Sadashiv Krishna Phadke, pleader of Panvel, published this year. The first two are printed by the Monoranjan Press of Bombay and the latter two by the Arya Bhusan Press of Poona. Both these Presses are well known for quality printing and the printing and general get-up of all these books deserve praise. The last of these is described as "Justice Shingne Prize". The first two, as the title will show, deal with the life of a saint of Uran. The first of these two is expository, while the second is essentially controversial. The third and fourth should be expository, but are militantly controversial.

The one common thread that runs through all these four books is the advocacy of the philosophy of denial or religion of renunciation. One quotation which the author adopts with wholehearted approval will be enough to demonstrate this. It is as follows:—

"The conception of Maya is the highest and the truest standpoint of the Upanishads. When they deny in such clear and distinct terms the existence of "The many," it means that they refuse to concede any reality to the world from that standpoint, the idea of the world being meaningless without all this "Nava" (Multiplicity). Abstract the many and you bring the world to a Zero point, nothing remains behind; all vanishes." This is to be found at page 99 of the third book mentioned in the above list.

PHILOSOPHY OF RENUNCIATION.

At another place (Book No. 2 of the list, page 33) you find the auothor celearly stating his uncompromising and undiluted faith in and unflinching championship of the Sanatan Hindudharma of renunciation." Naturally, the author compares our national poet Rabindranath Tagore with the saint of Uran much to the detriment of the Poet. In the Shingne Prize work (4th of the list), the author says at page 129 that Hindus had better go to the solitude of forests, ration themselves on Neem leaves and die. At page 128 of the same the author maintains that those Hindus, who love their faith, should not even read non-Hindu scriptures. Earlier at page 49 the autnor admonishes everbody to stop studying the world outside and to try to find everything inside oneself. For him, of course, the "theory of relativity" propounded by Einstein can only be a matter beneath respectable notice.

From this author's point of view, Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Poet Rabindranath, Lajpat Rai, Bepin Chandra Pal, Ranade, Bhandarkar, Patriot scholar Tilak, the Saint of Sabarmati, and even Sastris like Bhide and Divekar—all are the ordinary sort of mangoes ("Ralwal"), while the saint of Uran is an "Alphonso". The author acclaims Romain Rolland whose idol is Mahatma Gandhi, but has no hesitation to put down Mahatma himself as a 'raiwal' mango. He admits that Bhidesastri is uncontaminated by alien learning and culture, is an extremely learned Pandit and has the natural capacity or aptitude for looking inwards. But the moment Bhidesastri begins to point out that the lesson of the philosophy contained in the extensive literature from the Suktas of the Rigveda to the Dasbodha of Ramdas, is one and the same, he is simply condemned as "Westernised." And, if anybody venture to point out some verses of Ramdas which are unmistakably favourable to action and worldly progress or to the life of unceasing propaganda and controversy led by Sri Sankaracharya as against the life of contemplation and renunciation commended by the author, he simply brushes the objector aside with the remark, "These great seers seem to move and work in the world but their movements and actions are like sowing burnt seeds in the fields." If this does not finish the objector, the author ejaculates, "Be a saint and then only you can understand a saint." A reader may well wonder if the author himself is a saint!

For such an author Liberal Hinduism, Hindu social reform, conversion to Hinduism, removal of untouchability are anathema. To him, of course, the very idea of an "All-Faiths Conference" is a heresy. All thought of reconciling the apparent conflict of different religious teachings is to be compared to the mixing up of various sorts of intoxicating beverages. For this author it is an outrage if a Hindu reads the Holy Quran or a Parsi peruses the Bible. Even the lesson of tolerating persons belonging to other faiths each one must find out in his own scriptures.

"RETIRE TO FOREST."

The following from the Shingne Prize publication (page 129) will be read with very great interest. After saying that instead of receiving the modern scientific education Hindu young men should retire to the forests and eat Neem leaves, the author follows up this teaching with these words:—

"What should we do if not study, ask our young men. My answer to this apparently unanswerable question is: instead of wasting two dozen years in schools and colleges, the enthusiastic young students should devote their intellect and assiduity to win over God by observing Swadharma very strictly and then compel God to answer the question what they should do if not study. We need not worry over our maintenance if we succeed in securing through firm devotion the backing of Sri Krishna in our struggle for existence."

Apparently the author did not follow this line because the introduction to each of the four works enumerated above bears testimony to the worldly difficulties he met in connection with their publication and the worldly effort he made for overcoming those difficulties. If one were to ask him why he did not by firm devotion compel God to answer the question how are all these works to be published, sure will be the reply that you have to be a saint if you wish to understand a saint. It is not the privilege of ordinary mortals to sow burnt seeds in the fields of the world.

Having said all this, I have no hesitation to pay tribute to the author for his great industry and extraordinary gift of learned controversy. I shall surely commend these books to those who would specialise in this art. The long periods, of which there are many in these books, are particularly well-managed and prove the author's great command of the Marathi language. His learning also appears to be at once extensive and up-to-date.

P. R. LELE.

BRAHMACHARYA

SELF-RESTRAINT VERSUS SELF-INDULGENCE. By Mahatma Gandhi. Published by Jivanji D. Desai, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1. Pages 163

This is the fifth edition of a book which we have already reviewed. The very fact that the book has gone throug' so many editions and has been translated into several vernaculars is a proof of its growing popularity. It inculcates the message of Brahmacharya and sexual self-restraint in general in a practical and systematic manner. It deserves to be seriously studied by young and old alike.

"KAISER-I-HIND" NOWROZE NUMBER

The Nowroze Number of "Kaiser-i-Hind" comes up to the usual standard and is full of interesting articles on varied subjects. The number is generously illustrated and some of the pictures are really artistic.

The Editor writes "On the Threshold of a New Year" and gives a review of the more important events which have agitated the minds of the Parsi community during the year. He agrees with Mr. Markham's report on Parsi charities, though he admits there may be a few inaccuracies here and there. He wants the Parsi community to make a determined effort to improve the physique of the Parsis and remedy the dwindling birthrate. But we do not believe the position is at all so dangerous as some imagine. Low birth-rate is generally accompanied by a low death-rate all over the world, and we do not believe the Parsis are an exception.

As the Editor says, it is a matter for congratulation that the Parsis have fought against separate elections, which shows their confidence to hold their own in every sphere of public life. Even in Bombay, the Parsis are more than maintaining their position, even in times like the present, and the future ought not to be looked on in a spirit of despondency.

There are other articles by well-known Parsis. Mr. Justice Wadia writes on "The Work of a Biographer", Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram on the "Educational Language Problem", Mr. Justice Dalal on the "Message of Hope", and Mr. R. P. Masani on the "British Policy in India." Mr. Masani comes to the conclusion that India is moving rather backwards than forwards, a conclusion with which every sane thinker in India will agree.

Among the vernacular writers and writings, there is again a rich variety, and the number provides a sumptuous fare to the reader.

MATRUBHUMI ANNUAL

We congratulate the publishers of the "Matrubhumi", the leading vernacular daily of Kerala, on the very beautiful annual number they have just issued on the ten th anniversary day of the publication of the journal.

The annual is beautifully got up, the cover page displaying, in choice colours, a lovely landscape with luxuriant vegetation and towering cocoanut palms. The publication, which is profusely illustrated, opens with an article by Sjt. Kelappan of Guruvayoor fame on the evils of capitalism, and contains a number of other contributions from eminent poets and publicists of Kerala such as Vallathol, Ulloor, Mannath, Puthezham and others. The pencil sketches by Captain A. R. Puduval lend especial charm to the number.

The annual may truly be said to be a mirror of the cultural activities of Kerala at the present day.

K. A. C.

"LIFE OF CHRIST"

Sir Hall Caine's Great Work Almost Ready

The "News-Chronicle" learns that the task of editing the "Life of Christ", written by the late Sir Hall Caine, has at last been completed and that the work is being prepared for early publication.

It is estimated that the manuscript contained more than 3,000,000 words—as much matter as 40 modern novels. The author's sons, Mr. Ralph Hall Caine, M.P. and Sir Derwent Hall Caine, placed it in the hands of an expert, who has succeeded in reducing it to 600,000 words, without damage to its character or comprehensiveness.

Sir Derwent Hall Caine told the "News-Chronicle" that the work will not be a mere abridgment of the original manuscript on which his father worked for more than 40 years.

Sir Hall Caine, he added, rewrote parts of the book as many as 20 times.

"On the subject of the Life of Christ he had read a great number of books and writings. He had portions of foreign books and writings specially translated into English. The expert who has prepared the MS. estimates that my father must have read part or the whole of at least 1,000 different books, pamphlets, writings and articles in preparing this work.

"It is not simply the Bible paraphrased. Parts of it will probably cause a sensation by its outspokenness."

SHORTHAND IN ANCIENT INDIA

Elephant-Headed Ganesh Wrote Down Mahabarata To Vyasa's Dictation

Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, I.S.O., writes as follows in the "Madras Mail."

In a recent issue of "The Madras Mail" the Hindu festival Vinayaka Chathurthi was described and reference was made to the story that Vinayaka or Ganesa the God with the head of an elephant wrote down the Mahabharata to the dictation of the sage Vyasa. The Mahabharata is a Hindu epic containing 220000 lines. It is a thesaurus of national legends, and corresponds to the Greek Iliad.

The late Dewan Bahadur C. V. Muthuswamy Ayyar once said that recording could claim antiquity as the god Ganesa was a reporter. There is a legend to the effect that the understanding between Vyasa and Ganesa was that the former should dictate his poem without a pause even for a second and the latter should write it down with the speed of "the swift-winged arrows of light." In doing so, Ganesa should not only not fail to cross the t's and dot the i's but also see that there was no bad grammar or bad idiom in the lines dictated by Vyasa. If there was any Ganesa should correct it then and there and proceed. Ganesa wrote with such rapidity that Vyasa was embarassed and bethought himself of giving here and there passages of extraordinary difficulty still called ghattam (knots). When the amanuensis laid down his stylus for a little while to ponder over the meaning of difficult passages, Vyasa had breathing time and then went on with the thread of the story. Ganesa broke one of the tusks on his elephant head and used it as his stylus and that is why he is represented with a single tusk. He was the first to use the "winged art" and thus to become a phonographer and reporter.

HEALTHY SPEECH

Like books, words, phrases, idioms have their fates. Like persons, they are subject to changes of social rank, writes the "New York Times." To our mind, they are rather promoted than demoted when they fall out of book-speech but remain part of local and living language. These etymological social registers, the dictionaries, mark an expression as "colloquial" or "dialectic." Some of the unorthodox cling instinctively to the outcast noble. A countrymman in London sends to "The Times" some specimens of "foreign" talk there. Residents from the North Country puzzle the Southerners by using "while" for "until". This was once not only good literary Scots but good literary English enough for Marlowe, Nashe and Bunyan.

"I'LL SORT IT."

"I'll sort it," meaning I'll put it to rights, seems to confuse a little the new Londoner who associates with Scotsmen. To any reader of Sir Walter it is familiar, not only in that sense but in the sense, as that universal doctor, N.E.D., tells us, of "dealing effectively with a person by way of punishment, repression, and so forth." "I'll sort him" ("Guy Mannering"). A philologist of the Athenaeum Club tells our London namesake that a village woman, admonishing her unruly offspring in the street, yells, as her wrath cumulates: "Wait for (until) I catch ye an' I'll sort ye." The little rascal knows only too well the lot (sortem) that awaits him. A Sussex Londoner says that in his dry garden peas grow "no sense." A Sussex correspondent explains that this, being translated, is "no good at all." Pure irony is the Sussex use of "old-fashioned" to describe a person or animal when cross or off-colour. Thus, if the cat is in the dumps, "he looks a bit old-fashioned this morning." Another Sussex locution is "tarrifying" for "irritating": "Them 'ere flies be that terrifying." A baby given to screaming for no apparent reason is "a terrifying child." Milton used "terrifying" in the same way.

YANKEE "PEAKED."

A Yorkshireman or a Lancashireman in London doesn't call an evening "fine," but "champion". His football has got into his tongue. "Outside my own family," writes the recorder of "foreign" dialect among the Cockneys, "I have never heard any one told that he looks "pickid," meaning that he is pale and sickly. This is the good old Yankee "peaked". A Yankee cannot only look but feel "a leetle peaked." It is pleasant to think that in this world of prisms and prunes there are still generous slices of the good old hearty, uncorseted and undisciplined talk. Dropped out of print, these mus roughly alive.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"History of Elementary Education in India," by J. M. Sen. The Book Company, Ltd., College Square, Calcutta. Rs. 4.

HINDI.

"Rajkan" by Acharya Chatursen Shastri. The Chand Press, Allahabad, Rs. 2-8.

"Naveen Dampatya Jeevan Men Streeyon Ke Adhikar", by Keshav Kumar Takur. The Chand Press, Allahabad, Rs. 2-8.

When England Went Money-Mad

Incredible Story Of South Sea Bubble Told By Viscount Erleigh

The general attitude to the South Sea Bubble of the few whose study of it has gone beyond the perfunctory half page of the school text-books of history has been in equal parts puzzled and patronizing: puzzled that so monstrous and outbreak of financial lunacy should sweep a hard-headed nation at the very outset of the "age reason"; patronizing because it was tacitly assumed that the modern world must be immune to such incomprehensible manifestations of human folly. In 1933 we can hardly maintain such an attitude any longer. Having witnessed in Europe the post-War orgies of speculation in stocks and currencies, having seen Wall Street devastated as if by earthquake, and heard the American people howling for its bankers' blood, we are a little better able to understand the thoughts and emotions of the men and women of 1720, and though we may continue to smile at their aberrations, it must be a smile of kinship and sympathy. We cannot afford superciliousness or contempt, writes Mr. Derbot Morrah in "John O' London's Weekly," reviewing "The South Sea Bubble," by Viscount Erleigh, K.C. (Davies, 5s.).

SIN OF USURY.

Lord Erleigh possesses all the qualifications necessary to retell this curious story with proper allowance for both its humour and its tragedy. He understands the mysteries of finance, and is able to interpret them lucidly; he is at home in the voluminous periodical and pamphlet literature of the period, where the really interesting details of the subject are to be found; and he is master of a delicious irony, which makes charming play with the many absurdities [illegible]. If he has a fa[illegible] he is less lear[illegible] antecedent history than in that of the few years with which he has directly to deal. Had he been more conversant with the movements of the seventeenth century he would not have fallen into the error of supposing that the mania for speculation was a mere reaction against Puritanism. Puritanism is itself the parent of the Stock Exchange, an institution that could never have existed in the Middle Ages. What the modern financier calls investment the mediaeval theologian, quoting Aristotle in his support, called usury; and the canon law stifled it wherever it showed its head. Calvinism developed a philosophical system in which capitalist investment could find a legitimate place; and that is why the joint stock company makes its appearance in late Tudor and Stuart times. It is no accident that the list of directors of the "Company of Adventurers" and the list of the parliamentary leaders against King Charles comprise practically the same names. And the shortness of the time since the operations of financiers had been removed from the category of deadly sin is the explanation and excuse of the insanities of the South Sea Bubble. The speculators, carried off their feet by the intoxication of the sudden creation of a credit system, simply had no experience behind them to prevent their mistaking paper for money and money for wealth. Accustomed as we are to the pronouncements of eminent economists who proposed to "create money" by expanding the note-issue, we should not be in a hurry to condemn them.

The South Sea Company originated in a crisis of post-war finance. The Dutch King had proved an expensive substitute for the Stuarts; his doubtless splendid hobby of trouncing the Frenchmen in Flanders and elsewhere cost much more than King Charles's taste for feminine society. By 1710, when peace seemed to be in sight, the magnitude of the National Debt and the emptiness of the Treasury threatened imminent financial collapse. Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Lord High Treasurer, planned a conversion operation to deal with the substantial debt of £9,500,000 that had been incurred without provision of Parliament. His idea, in itself sound enough, was to bring into being a profit-earning corporation to take over the liabilities of the Exchequer; and to this end he proposed to set up a company invested with the monopoly of trade in the South Seas, which meant trade with the Spanish colonies of South America. There would shortly be peace with Spain, and visions of El Dorado were opening up before optimistic eyes. And so was passed "an Act for making good Defences and satisfying the public Debt and for electing a Corporation to carry on the trade to the South Seas and for the encouragement of the Fishery and for Liberty to trade in unwrought iron with the subjects of Spain and to repeal the Acts for registering seamen"—the inauguration of the millennium seems to have been the only thing left out of this title. Unhappily the rosy dreams of riches in the South Seas did not materialize; the King of Spain, even when peace was declared in 1713, proved to be no free trader, allowing only one English ship a year to visit his colonies; and even so, it was not many years before the two countries were at war again. So even "a body so splendidly equipped as the South Sea Company with all the usual appurtenances of a great corporation except revenue" hung fire for a time.

RISE OF JOHN BLOUNT.

But meanwhile the seed sown by Harley had been wafted overseas. An adventurous Scotsman named John Law, of Lauriston—we cannot fairly call him a mere adventurer, for he made a serious contribution to a great financial problem—had been so struck with the potentialities of the principle of debt-conversion that he betook him to the Court of France and offered to rescue it from insolvency. He was given a free hand; he coated the Mississippi Company and inaugurated a gigantic "boom". For a time he reigned over French society as an autocrat. "Even a duchess was seen publicly to kiss his hand."

We are not here concerned with John Law's dazzling rise and catastrophic fall, except in so far as the former "put ideas into the head" of a director of the South Sea Company named John Blount. Blount was thrilled by the spectacle of finance on the grand scale, and resolved to outdo Law. "He therefore set about devising a plan which aimed at nothing less than the transfer to the Company of the whole of the National Debt, amounting at that time to over £5,000,000," mostly in the form of annuities. So respectable was the enterprise considered at the time that the Bank of England entered the lists against the company with a rival tender; but, after the expenditure of £1,250,000 (in the form of shares, of course), on the persuasion of royal persons and party leaders, according to the routine of the times, "the nation was knocked down to Blount."

GET-RICH-QUICK METHOD.

The process was still one of debt-conversion. The Company had to persuade the annuity-holders to transfer their holdings into its stock; and it looked to make its profit by forcing that stock up to a premium and so extinguishing a large amount of the Government's stock with a smaller amount of its own. Blount and his friends therefore assiduously set about stories "of the riches of the South Seas with new and circumstantial embroideries, fantastic forecasts of the wealth of the silvermines of Potosi-la-Paz and fabulous prophecies of the golden harvest to be gathered from the mines of Mexico." The times was ripe; in that post-war world "get-rich-quick" was the motto of the hour, and the country rose as one man to the bait. On January 1st, 1720, the price of South Sea Stock was 128; by the end of March it had reached 380, and buyers were still clamouring for allotments. "Nobody paid any attention to the fact that the governing principle of the scheme was the conversion of the National Debt, and that so far no proposal had been put forward for the conversion of any portion of it. The Board pinned their faith to the blind cupidity of the public, and were so far justified by the response that on the 23th April a second issue was offered for cash, this time at the price of 400, and was absorbed with ..... avidity." In May, stimulated by judicious buying on the part of the directors, the price reached 500, and was still further increased by the ingenious policy of the Company of lending

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1933

FATAL INACTIVITY

The most serious consequence of the hesitancy of the Congress is the chaos which we see at the present time in the national politics of India. No two leaders seem to agree with each other, and there is no strong central organisation either to inspire or give a definite lead to the people who are tired of the policy of "masterly inactivity." It is to be regretted that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru seems to have fallen into the error of accepting blindly everything which emanates either from Gandhiji or from the Congress President, who is now in prison.

The conception that, as the General Secretary of the Congress, his duty as the chief executive is to obey and not to question the decisions of Presidents and Dictators should not be too narrowly applied. When Mr. M. S. Aney first published his decision dissolving the Congress organisation, he did so without any reservations and made it plain that while mass Civil Disobedience was suspended, Congressmen could carry on individual Civil Disobedience "on their own responsibility." It was only natural and even logical, since there was no Congress organisation in the land, that individuals could not make the Congress responsible for their acts, whether right or wrong. Gandhiji, however, put his own gloss on the Acting President's words and said that individuals were free to resort to Civil Disobedience "on behalf of the Congress" which was most unfair to that great body, since it no longer existed as an organisation.

UNFAIR TO CONGRESSMEN

Pandit Jawaharlal now tells us that there is no difference whatever between individual and mass Civil Disobedience! It means that any individual can do anything he likes, and the Congress will be held responsible for his individual acts! This is very unfair to those Congressmen who are growing in numbers and who differ strongly from Mr. Aney or Gandhiji. It is hardly playing the game.

Then again, the [illegible] says that the Congress continues to exist, though Mr. Aney gave it the "coup de grace" before he went to prison. We are aware that he explained away his first statement in his reply to Mr. Satyamurthi, by saying that only the secret organisations were dissolved and not the All-India Congress Committee! We do not want to pursue this miserable controversy and further, or discuss the Pandit's peculiar ideas as to whether Gandhiji's repeated requests to the Viceroy, despite the latter's persistent refusal, constitute an insult to the country or not. We are content to accept the Pandit's assurance that personally he would not have gone to that length. We leave the matter there.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A few days ago the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber discussed the question of sending a deputation to wait on Gandhiji requesting him to call off Civil Disobedience, since there is no strength in the movement and it hampers Indian trade which now requires to be encouraged by every possible means in the interest of the country. The Committee rejected the proposal, but the incident shows the direction in which the political wind is blowing and it would be foolish and wrong to refuse to note these signs.

Gandhiji is now busy confabulating with confirmed Moderates of the type of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, we do not know for what purpose, for they have already taken the public into their confidence as to what they think of the White Paper. Is it not time, therefore, for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the General Secretary of the Congress, to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or better still of all available Congressmen, without losing any more time, to enable Congressmen to take counsel among themselves and decide upon the immediate course for the country to follow?

WORK TO BE DONE

It is becoming more and more urgent that the miasma which has spread over the whole country should be dispelled, if India is to live. Frankly speaking, the country is not very much enamoured of the present dictatorship. It wants action, and valuable time is being lost in "masterly inactivity." We see no sense in begging the Viceroy to vouchsafe an interview to Gandhiji, and it would be far better to revive those Congress activities which have not been banned and put some new energy into the hearts of public workers who, at present, are merely marking time. There is work which can be done on [illegible]sulting Congressmen and [illegible] immediate action. We [illegible]er that the country is greater than the greatest individual, and its weal cannot be sacrificed to the whims of any individual.

If the present policy of doing nothing is followed indefinitely there is bound to be a reaction in the country, from which it will take long to recover. The Bardoli indecision in 1921-1922 ought to serve as a warning to us all, for it took the country a very, very long time to recover from that torpor. Now again history is repeating itself, and we would warn all Congressmen not to lose precious time in waiting for inspiration from above.

No Retreat From Aden!

We confess we are seriously disappointed at the needlessly compromising attitude taken by Sir Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State on the question of Aden. It was the more regrettable because his amendment, praised by the President as being "sufficiently comprehensive" induced another member to withdraw his own amendment which, though less comprehensive, did not involve any compromise.

Sir Phiroze's amendment was that, "whilst no longer objecting to the transfer to Imperial control of the political and military administration of Aden as it exists at present, the Council is definitely of opinion that its civil administration be continued with the Government of India, or, if thought necessary be transferred to the Bombay Government, but that the civil administration should not be transferred to the Colonial Office." The motion is all right so far as it refers to civil administration. But while standing firm on this point, Sir Phiroze needlessly surrendered India's right to the political and military administration of Aden. Mr. Kalikar's amendment, which only urged that the administration of Aden should not be transferred to the Home Government, was, therefore, decidedly better but was unfortunately withdrawn.

It is, perhaps, not very surprising that the Council did not object to that part of Sir Phiroze's motion which involved a surrender. But Sir Phiroze himself, who assumed the lead in the matter, should have known better. He will justify himself perhaps by arguing that the transfer of political and military administration has been an accomplished for about six years. But that does not justify the Council's surrender of its right to protest against a transfer that was first made only as a war measure but later made permanent without the approval of the Legislature. The Council has not now even the satisfaction that by surrendering the political administration the Government have consented to maintain the "status quo." For while the Council is bound by its resolution, Government, having remained neutral in the discussion, will thank the House for its partial surrender and will only take another opportunity to make the surrender complete.

Sir Phiroze and his friends have sadly bungled in the matter. They should have stood sturdily for India's right to retain Aden as an integral part of of the Indian Empire and to exercise full control over it. Sir Phiroze's speech in support of his compromising amendment was an effective justification of such a demand and it is a pity he did not stand by it. We hope that his attitude does not constitute the beginning of a general retreat from Aden, which must be strenuously opposed at all costs.

Unblushing Defence

In permitting an adjournment motion on the unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Tottenham's reply regarding the Kotkai bombing though a similar motion on practically the same subject had been disallowed only four days before, the President of the Assembly only recognised the intense feeling in the House against Government's bombing operations. It is also to be emphasised that the Army Secretary's statement created a pretty serious situation inasmuch as it justified in a cold-blooded manner a policy of frightfulness which all civilised countries have condemned and which Britain herself would never venture to adopt in dealing with any white men. There was every chance of the Government persisting in their policy unless it was duly condemned by the Legislature. They will have to think twice if hereafter they feel disposed to repeat their bombing exploits.

The worst feature of the Government defence was, that though the Army Secretary admitted that the people of Kotkai had not committed any overt act of revolt, he justified air-bombing on the plea that Government apprehend "a danger of the country being inflamed." In other words air bombing was used, not to suppress any actual revolt or disturpance but to prevent a rising that was in the circumstances wholly imaginary. One can only contemplate with horror the consequences of a policy of using air bombs whenever and wherever Government imagine that there may be a rising.

Another excuse put forward by Government is that air bombing is effective and cheap. That point would be readily conceded by all. Poison gas may be even more effective and equally economical. But what should we say of a Government that unblushingly defends such inhuman methods on grounds of economy and efficiency in destroying lives and property without any regard to considerations of humanity?

Press Views

Unfair.

Many people in India, who are otherwise sane, are known to get into wild panic in dealing with the Press. The latest instance comes from Bombay. A medical student, suspected of having communicated a report to the "Chronicle," has been expelled from the college; and the authorities refuse to reconsider that severe punishment in spite of the assertion of the "Chronicle" that he was not at all responsible for the report.

Careers of Indian youths are considered rather cheap by some persons in authority; and perhaps this makes a record. And the episode is rendered all the more tragic by the fact that the institution concerned is controlled by the Bombay Corporation.—"Sunday Times."

Government To Blame.

The "News Letter" of London, a fortnightly organ, commenting on the Government of India's "great concession" in releasing Mr. Gandhi unconditionally, says that the Government's action gives him a chance to make a gesture which would be in the interest of his untouchable campaign no less than the political peace of India. All sections of the people of this country now want political peace; and Gandhiji, whatever may be his faults, is the most important factor in the present day India whose influence is calculated to bring about that peace. But the Government has set its face against Gandhiji making any efforts for honourable peace. He has, in our opinion, gone out of his way in repeatedly seeking an interview with the Viceroy but the Government has taken up an adamantine attitude and would grant him no interview. So it is the Government that unfortunately stands in this way of political peace and the "News Letter" should understand this.—"Mussalman."

More Fetters.

Whatever may happen in the future, the present executive government is determined to keep the Press Laws in full vigour. It has a Bill under consideration at Simla to extend the Press Act to the Indian States. Such an extension will have the effect of permanently keeping the Press Laws on the Statute Book—laws enacted as temporary measures to meet particular emergencies.

The Government of India is taking undue and unfair advantage of its majority in the Assembly to enact any law to muzzle the platform and the press. Autocratic Princes and Diwans are to be partners in the coming federation. Having their autocracy safeguarded by legislation, passed by the present Central Legislature, they will always oppose the abrogation of Press laws in future. British Indian Ministers may be democratic enough and the pressure of public opinion may be strong enough to call for the removal of all repressive laws. But the Indian States' representatives in the Federal Legislature and Cabinet will demand their continuance having found them to be very convenient to themselves.—"Sind Observer."

CLOSING PARSI YEAR

Retrospect Of Yez. 1302: Record Of Philanthropy

By RUSTOM B. PAYMASTER, B.A., LL.B.

The Parsis commence their new year on Thursday as 1303 Yezdezardi. They reckon their new year from the date of accession to the throne of Iran of King Yesdezard III, the last of the Sassanians who ruled over Persia and suffered defeat at the battle of Kadesia in 651 A. D. at the hands of the Arabs. Although the Zoroastrian Persians lost their sovereignty their descendants who fled from their ancient land with their sacred fire for the preservation of their faith unmolested, and ultimately landed on the Western coast of India at Sanjan about 60 miles from Bombay, still calculate their era in continuation of the rule as it were of their last King. They have in his place installed in India their sacred Fire now at Udwada about 20 miles north of Sanjan, and called it "Iranshah, or their King of Iran.

TWO MODES OF CALCULATION

The year that now closes is considered as the religious year according to the calculation of the Shehenshahi sect, which forms a large majority of the community, the other sect being called Kadim which is forward by exactly a month in its calculation, believing that there had been an intercalation of a month while they were in Persia before their flight from that country.

There is another New Year's day celebrated by the Zoroastrians not only in India but also in modern Persia. That is known as the Jamshed-i-Naoroz, the last word meaning 'a new day' of a new year This is the day of the vernal equinox which falls on 21st March. It approximmates to our revenue year, the one falling on Thursday being the religious year ending with the performance of religious ceremonies for ten days in remembrance of the dead.

CHARITIES AMONG PARSEES

The Parsis are known throughout the world for their charities, not only communal but also cosmopolitan. During the last seven decades they have approximately given about ten crores of rupees in charity in one shape or another. The year that ended in September 1932, though one of severe depression in trade and business, was marked by charities aggregating to over three crores of rupees, the major portion having been left by the late Sir Dorab Tata who died in that year.

This year the fountain of Parsi charity has run dry and there is hardly any colossal charity amounting to tens of lakhs. There are certain charity trusts the income of which goes annually towards charity. They are a perennial source, notably the one left by the late Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia C. I. E. who left over a crore of rupees, a good portion of which has been set apart for the relief of distress owing to sudden calamities in any part of the world. The income of the trust comes to about four lakhs every year, and there are other trusts, like those of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, 1st Parsi Baronet, the Wadias, the Petits, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy etc. etc., the income of which is used every year for charitable purposes.

PARSI PANCHAYAT

There is another charitable organization known as the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay, which is managed by seven trustees who are highly respected as the Shettias of the community and who are known for their probity and economical management. They distribute among other things doles among thousands of the poor in the community. Scores of Anjumans at various places not only in India but also in Hongkong and Shanghai, have appointed their trustees or headmen who send to the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay their own funds for safe custody or administration. There are not less than 500 accounts opened in the books of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay amounting to over a crore of rupees in the aggregate, besides very valuable lands all of which are administered and managed by the Seven Wise Men of their community in Bombay. A number of new khatas were opened

(Continued on Next Page)

Frankly Speaking

STRENGTHEN THE LEAGUE.

To-day is the Students' Day in the Swadeshi Festival and we feel confident that the students of Bombay will give an excellent account of themselves, not merely by mustering strong at the Students' Meeting on the Chowpatty sands but also by offering themselves to the Bombay Swadeshi League as volunteers and student members.

One of the principal activities for to-day is the enrolment of members. This is a very important activity and may well be carried on every day of the Festival.

The Swadeshi League, which has to function vigorously all the year round, needs to be considerably strengthened and made even more representative than it is to-day. A large number of members, particularly of life members, is necessary both to improve the League's finances and extend its influence.

The publication of its constitution will be very helpful in enrolling new members.

If the League workers are earnest enough, it should be possible for them to enrol at least a thousand new members during the Festival, provided of course the annual subscription is not unduly high.

UNWELCOME CONFERENCE.

We cannot believe that the youth of Bombay are very enthusiastic about the 1st session of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference to be held in Bombay on Sunday next.

The Conference is an attempt to extend communal politics to the hitherto untainted sphere of the Youth movement. But in Bombay, as elsewhere, most youths have a healthy distrust of communalism and are hardly likely to support the conference, though it may be kept up for a time by a few of them, misled by communalist leaders who have their own axes to grind.

Communal conferences can do some real good if they attack the peculiar socio-religious disabilities of the communities concerned, as such disabilities are generally the main cause of their backwardness.

Many non-Brahmins justly condemn caste, but conferences like the one in question, instead of abolishing caste, only tend to perpetuate it.

LABOUR AND FASCISM.

We are afraid Labour in England is again in a dangerous condition of flux, and perhaps there is a parting of the way for some. The extreme Labourites believe that Socialism can be made possible by dictatorship.

This is a very dangerous doctrine, for Fascism is the very negation of democracy. Whether the ultimate results of a Fascist dictatorship are good or bad, the means used are undoubtedly bad and should be opposed by every true Labourite.

Sir Oswald Mosley was an ardent Labourite in the beginning and now he is a staunch disciple of Mussolini, and does not much believe in persuasion or vote.

We are glad that Mr. Walkden strongly criticised these proposed dictatorships and promised to carry on a campaign on behalf of the Labour Party towards that end.

A WISE DECISION.

The Madras Government have wisely decided to restore the City Congress House to its owners, the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

They have evidently been guided by the facts that Civil Disobedience is dead as a Congress movement and that the few individuals who have been carrying it on are acting on their own responsibility and against the wishes of a vast majority of the members of Madras Provincial Congress Committee.

But we do not know if the Government have withdrawn the ban on the Committee. If it continues it may be risky for the Committee members to take charge of the Congress House and use it as Congressmen.

They may be prosecuted for being and acting as members of an unlawful body.

We believe that the ban will be withdrawn simultaneously with the restoration of the Congress House in which case the Madras Government's example may well be followed by most, if not all, other provincial Governments.

Readers' Views

TO THE CITY FATHERS

From "Fairplay".

I beg to place before you the following few lines for your earnest consideration and prompt action.

You are the accredited representatives of the public in the Municipal Corporation and hence are responsible to them in every matter that concerns their welfare, especially when it is under the Municipal control. It is your bounden duty to initiate investigations into all public affairs managed by the Corporation, whenever anything wrong comes to your notice.

Are you sure, my Dear Sirs, that you are living up to your responsibilities to the public?

If so, can the public know the reason why you have kept silent about the K. E. M. Hospital affairs, which are being brought to the limelight by the "Bombay Chronicle" very recently.

Has not this Journal boldly published the case of a student of the G. S Medical College, who was charged by the Acting Dean with responsibility for the communication of certain information to the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding what is known as the "K. E. M. Hospital Mystery" and expelled from the College.

G. S. Medical College is a Municipal public Educational Institution, and as a medical Institution, dealing with the careers of young men coming from upcountry and other places, ought to have a priority on your attention at all times more than anything else in the world.

I wonder that, while a few days ago this Journal brought to the notice of the public the rotten state of affairs in this Institution, not a single Corporator cared to inquire into the matter, not a single question was asked about it, not a single resolution brought in. What can be the cause of your silence in this important matter?

It is perhaps because you do not know the state of things at present in this Institution. This letter begs to inform you, Dear Sirs, that all is not well with this great Institution and if you continue your present attitude of apathy towards it, the day is not far off when it will come to grief by mismanagement. It is high time that you initiate some sort of independent inquiry into the management of this Institution.

This letter is meant just to let you know the state of things. It is for you now to take the necessary steps if you are really public spirited City fathers as you profess to be. I hope you have not forgotten your rosy promises to the public, given at the time of election sacredly to guard the public interest.

Ahmedabad Kalupur Relief Road Scheme

From R. S. Shah

A feeling of great discontent and indignation has spread among the occupants of about 700 houses who are to be dishoused under Mr. Mirams' Kalupur Relief Road Scheme recently passed by the Municipality.

From the very commencement of the drafting of the scheme the originators and supporters thereof had shewn a very bold front and as such the sound reasonings of the learned President and his colleagues, who vehemently argued out the whole question did not make any effect on the minds of the opposite party in favour of the Scheme. The owners of the houses comprised in the Scheme are 90 per cent poor and middle class men for whom no accommodation has been made by the Municipality within the last 12 years. Besides, the main feature of the Scheme is that the Municipality has to transact business by the sale and purchase of the land to be acquired for this purpose under the Bombay Land Acquisition Act and to reap high profit, as shewn by the Land Acquisition Officer in his figures placed before the General Board, which as explained by the worthy President were not reliable.

Any one who would try carefully to study the whole question from top to bottom would at once find the futility of this project which has been unnecessarily forced upon the public. The amount to be spent after this scheme may well be utilised to avoid conjestion in one hundred and one other quarters of the city which require immediate widening. The Scheme is on the whole most harmful and tyrannical to those who are to be victimised under its jaws. The Government it is hoped will fully consider the matter and will enquire into its advisibility before sanctioning the same.

PHOENIX FROM THE ASHES

From "Tax-Payer."

A cursory perusal of the report of the Varma Committee gives one the impression of a city laid waste, a city of telegraphists and telegraph masters reduced to ashes, with a phoenix arising out of the ruins, in the shape of a Deputy Director-General of Inspections with the golden plumage of Overseas Allowance and a fat T.A. plus stenographer, etc.

It is not clear, however, how such an appointment has become necessary as a result of the other recommendations in the report. The Committee, in proposing this appointment, professes to aim at uniformity of procedure in the Telegraph Offices of India. The necessity of this uniformity evidently existed even before and it was curiously enough left for a "Retrenchment Committee" to suggest this increase in expenditure. Such superfluous appointments, as the Director, Telegraph Engineering have been left untouched.

When the Post and Telegraphs were combined in 1913, the Director of Telegraphs was merged in the Director General of Post and Telegraphs, as there could be no room for two "Chiefs" in a Department. This wise policy was not followed when the Engineering branch was placed under the Postmaster General, and that officer has ever been the nominal suzerain of the Director, Telegraph Engineering, an officer of almost equal pay. The Department perhaps had the constitution of ancient Rome in view, that of two Consuls of equal status and power.

Unfortunately, the happy genius of compromise of the Romans, which made a constitution, unworkable in theory, workable in practice, has been conspicuously absent in the Posts and Telegraphs. The Director, Telegraph Engineering, has ever been a thorn in the side of the Postmaster-General, and the Director, Telegraph Engineering, who sat in the Committee, far from voting for his own extinction, took good care to provide another uncomfortable thorn, a Deputy Director-General of Inspections, perhaps with the benign idea of providing a counter-irritant to distract the attention of the sufferer, the hapless Postmaster-General. And who knows that this is not the thin end of the wedge?

If, it may be asked, there is to be a Deputy Director-General, Inspections (Traffic), why not a Deputy Director-General, Inspections, Postal or Telephone or Wireless. The Directorate will then have full scope for patronising its curled darlings. But the policy of butchering Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists to make an Inspection holiday will not be tolerated by that already over-burdened individual,—who pays 3 pice for a postcard and 13 annas for a telegram—the taxpayer.

Hardships Of Rickshaw-walas

From Achal Singh, Agra.

Sometime back you were pleased to publish my letter drawing the attention of the Simla Municipal Committee to the great hardships under which Rikshaw Coolies have to work in Simla during the rains.

They have to draw Rikshaws and keep standing for hours together exposed to heavy rains and cold wind without even a blanket to protect them with. By publishing my aforesaid letter you had rendered a great service to the poor Rikshaw drivers and I am much obliged to you for that.

I had written a letter on the subject to Simla Municipal Committee also and I am glad to hear from the Municipal Committee, that it has been already passed a resolution ordering that from the year 1934, each Rikshaw Cooli shall be provided with a blanket to protect himself from rain and cold and a clause to this effect is being added to the Municipal Bye Laws.

From the next year therefore one of the conditions with the Rikshaw Chaudhries would be that they shall provide blankets for their coolies during the rainy season.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the Simla Municipal Committee has done something to mitigate the hardships under which Rikshaw Coolies have to work, and the committee thereby has earned the gratitude of the poor coolies. I also offer to the committee my best thanks.

"ENCOURAGE HOMESPUN & HELP AGRICULTURIST"

(Continued from page 1)

extent it would do away with the testamentary rights of the husbands.

Mr. Raju enquired about the self-acquired property of the husband.

WIDOW'S RIGHT TO LIVE.

Mr. Sarda said: "When a woman marries a man she has right of co-ownership of his property. Has not a widow the right to live in the world? Why should you be cruel to women (widows in the present instance) when you allow the husband to provide for survivors and even the reversioners? This is a mentality which all right-minded persons should protest against and I warn you that so long as this mentality persists in India there will remain perpetual political subordination. (Cheers). At the present time a widow has no right to maintenance and that position I want to remedy. Any defects in the Bill might be amended in the Select Committee which is the proper forum.

After lunch the House accepted the Government motion and circulated Mr. Sarda's Bill.

KHADI PROTECTION BILL.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh moved reference to a Select Committee of his Khadi Protection Bill. He claimed that the Bill through circulation had received general support. Among the supporters were the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. The Madras Government and a majority of commercial associations in the country had backed it though some local governments took a hostile view. It was, he thought, due to their political bias against khaddar. He particularly commented on the opposition from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. He further added, "I am not surprised.

The Bill aims at protecting the people from dishonest manufacturers of spurious cloth and those who indulge in shady transaction and play on the patriotism of the people are bound to fail. (Laughter and Cheers). These gentlemen, when their pockets are touched come before us here and in the lobby on bended knees. (Laughter). Our attitude to the Cotton Industry Protection Bill will depend on their attitude to this Bill."

NO COERCION.

Mr. G. P. Singh in conclusion observed that his Bill did not force any one to wear khaddar but only protected it as trade mark.

MODY'S OBJECTION.

Mr. H.P. Mody amidst cheers replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's attack said that the term Khadi had been used to denote mill-cloth in official documents, since the growth of the cotton industry. Yet the Bombay Millowners voluntarily and out of regard for public sentiment, decided not to affix this label to any of their cloth. His objection to the Bill was serious. Firstly, it would hit the handloom industry to the extent that it used mill yarn to produce coarse cloth; secondly, if such a legislation was allowed now, there would be a revival of an attempt once made to legislate depriving the mills of their right to manufacture coarse cloth. The Bill would also lead to fraudulent evasions and as pointed out by the Bombay Government the Bill was entirely against the spirit of Merchandise Marks Act. The Punjab Chamber of Commerce and several other Bodies had taken the same view as the Bombay Millowners. If there were dishonest millowners they must be in the territory from which Mr. G.P. Singh hailed.

IYER PULLS HIM UP.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that Mr. Mody had given his whole case away by stating that his Association had already done what the Bill wanted to do. The country to-day was wide awake and the Assembly must not oppose the Bill and condemn itself as purely capitalist body.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S LOYALTY

Sir Cowasji Jehangir thought that there was no occasion for such enthusiastic statements on either side. There was no doubt that ignorant people had been deceived in some cases by dealers passing off mill Khadi as handspun and hand-woven Khadi At the same time, if people knowing that it was mill-made Khadi preferred it for its cheapness they should have the right to do so. He was sure that, no one wished to raise a finger against the textile industry which had stood loyally by the country and he favoured the Bill going a Select Committee provided some attempt was made to secure the right of mills to manufacture coarse cloth with a proper stamp so that people would not be deceived.

GOVT. NOT HOSTILE.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to the debate on behalf of the Government said that the opinion elicited was conflicting. Only two Provincial Governments were in favour of the Bill. There was no general agreement either about the application of the term Khadi in all the provinces. The U. P. Government had said that the Bill would definitely be harmful to handloom industry which used mill-made yarn and claimed that their produce was superior. He agreed with the Punjab Government's view that legislation would do very little harm and very little good.

However, faced with divergent views, the Government of India had found some difficulty in deciding upon the course they should adopt. They did not want to assume an attitude of hostility. On the other hand, they felt that in view of the fact that circumstances and conditions did not appear to be the same in all the Provinces, it would not be advisable to have a uniform piece of legislation for the whole of India without the consent of the Local Governments concerned. He, therefore, made it clear that Government would not oppose legislation if a provision was inserted making its application to provinces dependent on prior notification by the Local Governments concerned. (Applause).

HELP AGRICULTURIST.

Nawab Talib Mehdi Khan supporting the Bill maintained that it was their duty to help the agriculturist to have a supplementary income by cottage industries, while the depression affected them most. He pointed out how manufactured ghee had displaced the indigenous ghee.

HITTING GANDHIJI AT BACK.

Mr. B. Das protested that the millowners were misusing the name 'Khadi.' He asserted that Khadi was a name associated with the sacred name of Mahatma Gandhi and people meant by Khadi, hand-woven and hand-spun cloth. He deplored Mr. Mody's attitude of trying to hit Gandhiji at the back, taking advantage of his present position.

Mr. Jadhav, while supporting the Bill, expressed some doubts regarding the correct application of the word 'Khadi' to handmade and mill-made cloth.

Mr. Patil argued that the Assembly was concerned only with the strong desire of a vast section of the people to purchase handwoven cloth which they understood to be Khadi. Therefore, they were bound to protect the people from fraud.

Mr. S.C. Sen stated that Bengalis understood by Khadi only handmade cloth. Bengal was saved from misuse of the name 'Khadi' to include millmade cloth also.

MR. SINGH'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, replying was gratified at the sufficiently large measure of support to his bill in the Assembly and particularly thanked the Commerce Member for Government support, though with modification. He assured Mr. Mody that he never meant hostility to the Mill industry. He proposed that Sir Cowasji Jehangir be included in the Select Committee.

The House adopted the motion for reference to the Select Committee.

The House quickly disposed of Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill to remove doubts about the application of the doctrine of representation in case of succession to 'stridhan' under 'Dayabhag,' accepting the Law Member's amendment to have it circulated for opinion by December.

Still more quickly the House passed, Government remaining neutral, the bill of Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda for extending to Ajmer-Merwara and Central Provinces the Juvenile smoking Act of 1929. Mr. Amarnath Dutt was the only speaker against it.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY BILL.

The Assembly next proceeded to discuss the Anti-Untouchability Bill on the motion of Rao Bahadur Rajah, who suggested its reference to the Select Committee. The operative part of the Bill provides that notwithstanding anything contained in any existing enactment, regulation or order and notwithstanding any custom or usage or interpretation of law, no penalty, disadvantage or disability shall be imposed upon or any discrimination made or recognised against any subject of the State on the ground that such persons belong to the untouchable caste or class among Hindus and no civil or criminal court shall recognise any custom of untouchability or base its adjudication on such custom.

The mover appreciated the great and welcome change that had come over the Indian mind on this question. Although he was for immediate enactment of the measure, he had no objection to refer it to the Select Committee because he hoped that as a result of its efforts intolerable wrong which the untouchables suffered would soon be removed.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

BUY INDIAN
Economical .
MERCANTILE
Dependable .
LIFE POLICIES
Management.
BOMBAY

ANYTHING REGARDING
Income-Tax & Super-Tax
CONSULT
Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL whose expert advice has saved thousands of Rupees of Limited Companies, Firms, Individuals and Joint Hindu Families.
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LEVEL OF INDUS AT KOTRI 24.8 ft.

No Breach At Sukkur Reported So Far

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 5.

The water level of the Indus at Kotri at 9 this morning was 24.8 feet. It is hoped that it will become steady by the evening.

It is reported that at Sukkur the river is steady and there is no breach. The bund and the reserve bund down Kotri on the eastern bank are quite intact.—A.P.

31,000 JOBLESS RE-EMPLOYED

Improvement In Several Industries

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Thirty-one thousand more unemployed were reabsorbed in the industry in August, making nearly half a million for the year. Registered unemployed now total 2,411,000 whereof 1,843,000 were wholly unemployed.

The improvement continued in iron, steel, engineering, shipbuilding, and woollen industries.

Britain's great electricity grid scheme, the largest of its kind, will be completed, to-morrow with the erection of 70-foot steel tower on the outskirts New Forest. The scheme, which costs 27 million sterling, has taken five and a half years to complete, and brought electricity to nearly every village of England, Wales and South Scotland.

CAPT. GORING'S PROMOTION & AFTER

Will He Take Over Ministry Of Defence From Gen. Von Blomberg?

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Sept. 4.

Captain Goering's appointment to the rank of general may only be preliminary to his taking over the Ministry of Defence from General von Blomberg, according to circles in close touch with the Ministry.

The only Ministries then left in the non-Nazi hands would be the Ministry for Foreign Affairs headed by Baron von Neurath and the Ministry of Labour under Herr Seldte, who has undergone complete conversion to the principles of Hitlerism.

LONDON 'CHANGE INACTIVE

New York Market Wholly Devoid Of Interest

BOMBAY, Tuesday. 11 p.m.

The New York market is small and for the moment wholly devoid of interest while bullish activity remains also at a very low ebb due to the approach of the American Bureau Report. However well liquidated the condition of the market renders technical situation very sound and undercurrent feeling of steadiness persists.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 64-3/4 66-3/4 68-7/8 about half a penny higher on some speculative purchases but thereafter the market became quiet.

The London stock exchange somewhat inactive. Gilt edged securities were decidely better but without much activity.

Three and half Indian loan quoted at £84-1/4, 5 shilling lower.

The London exchanges opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.58 with steady tendency and after appreciating to 4.59½ the rate fell back touching 4.56¼.

Franc opened 80.75 and immediately jumped to 81.00 and after losing a few points continued practically steady.

SILVER

The local silver opened steady at 55/10, 55/13, 56/2. There was some improvement on scattered buying otherwise business was small. Finally the closing was quiet, steady 55/11, 55/12 and 56/3.

GOLD

Gold opened quiet 32/6, 32/6/3 and 32/6/6. Demand was lacking while long liquidation caused the prices to react. Moreover the strength of Stering-Paris exchange further depressed the market but at the lower level banks came in as buyers, prices finally closing steady at 32/5/3 and 32/3/9.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
London, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	4.57 3/4
To-day's opening	4.58 3/4
To-day's closing	4.56

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	4.55 1/8
To-day's closing	4.56

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.
New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	9.35
To-day's opening	9.35
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's closing	8.96
Difference	—.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	5.43
To-day's opening	5.42
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.34
Difference	—.09

FRANC RATE
Paris, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	80.68
To-day's opening	80.81
To-day's closing	81.06

SILVER.
London, Sept. 5.

Silver Ready	Rs. 18-2-0
Difference	+ 1 anna
Silver Forward	Rs. 18-5-0
Difference	+ 2 annas

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Silver Ready	Rs. 55-12-0
Silver 1ts Settlement	Rs. 55-13-0
Silver 2nd Settlement	Rs. 56-1-0
Gold 1st Settlement	Rs. 32-3-0
Gold 2nd Settlement	Rs. 32-3-0
Sovereigns	Rs. 20-1-0

CLOSING PARSI YEAR

(Continued From Previous Page)

by donors of Bombay and by the Anjumans at up-country stations this year in the books of the Bombay Parsi Panchayet

The largest amount given in charity after this was at the third day's ceremony of the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 2nd Bart who died at the end of March last. It comes to Rs. 2,20,500 contributed by his relatives and friends.

There was then the sum of Rs. two lakhs given in trust by the late Mr. Framji C. Bennett, auctioneer, in the hands of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay. The sum of Rs. 1,29,000 was donated by Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia on the occasion of the thread ceremony of his grandchildren mainly in aid of educational institutions. The late Mr. N. D. Dadysett left by his will the sum of half-a-lakh in charity and his relatives added to this sum Rs. 28 thousand for the benefit of the community.

Khan Bahadur Pirojshaw R. Vakharia gave the sum of Rs. 65,000 for founding a Parsi Hunar-shala (Workshop) at Broach. At the Oothamna of the late Mr. Rattanji Shapurji Tata of Bilimoria, the sum of Rs. 37094 was subscribed, even Hindu merchants coming forward with their contributions in memory of the Parsi leading merchant of that place.

OTHER GIFTS

The sum of Rs. 20,000 was donated by an anonymous Parsi for opening a maternity and child welfare clinic for the Parsis in Bombay. The son of Parsi Rustamji of S. Africa, by name Mr. Sorabji, sent Gandhiji a contribution of a thousand pounds. Dr. Maneck Kerrawala has given away in trust his house at Club Road of the value of a lakh and a half for the residence of poor Parsis. Large sums have been paid towards the relief of the unemployed among the Parsis as also towards the funds for supplying meals to poor Parsi students, male and female, in a number of Parsi charitable schools. The latter charity has come into vogue during the last 10 or 15 years. Numerous donations of sums under thirty thousand have been made by several charitably disposed Parsis during the year under review.

Among these may be mentioned the donation of Rs. 20,000 by Mr. Nassarvanji S. Gazdar on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his marriage. The N. M. Wadia Trustees have given a large sum for the opening of a ward for the treatment of cancer in Dr. Meher Homji's Parsi Lying-in-Hospital. Scholarships have been founded in memory of the late Lady Meherbai Dorab Tata and a number of charitable and semi-charitable buildings have been erected by the Wadias and other wealthy Parsi families. It is a matter for admiration that in spite of the general depression in trade and commerce, so many Parsis have thought of the poorer members of their community and come to their timely relief. Truly, 'Parsi' thy name is charity.'

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay held a meeting of Joint Council at the Secretariat, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay granted interviews to Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch and Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid Lilaram at the Secretariat, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Jamkhandi at the Secretariat, on Monday.

Mr. J. A. Madan lunched at Government House, on Monday.

Captain J. L. Wardle and Mr. G. H. Carr dined at Government House, on Monday.

FIRST TO GET COMMISSION IN INDIAN NAVAL EXECUTIVE

When the P. & O. steamer "Mantua" arrives in Bombay on Friday, the 8th Sept., she will have on board Sub Lieutenant Hajee Mohammed Siddiq, Royal Indian Marine.

This young officer, who has just undergone two years' systematic naval training in England was successful at the open examination held in Delhi in November, 1930, for commissions in the Royal Indian Marine. He is the first Indian to receive a commission in the Executive, that is to say, the Military Branch of India's Naval Service, and he is, therefore, the first Indian to be a potential Commanding Officer of one of India's fighting ships. Sub-Lieutenant Siddiq has been very well reported on by his various Commanding Officers in England not only for his good behaviour, but for the general intelligence he displayed in his studies and his keenness to learn.

After a few days on board the H.M.I.S. "Dalhousie" in Bombay Mr. Siddiq will be proceeding on two months' leave to his home in the Punjab before returning to take up his duties as a Sub-Lieutenant.

There are ten more Indian cadets for the Royal Indian Marine at present under training in the United Kingdom, three being for the Executive Branch and seven for Engineering, while there are already two Indian Engineer Officers holding commissions.

High Priest Of Indian Nationalism

Dadabhai Naoroji Who Discovered Economic Condition At Bottom Of Discontent & Urged, Salvation Lies In Lessening Miseries Of Teeming Millions

"Never despair or despond—go on, go on, thoroughly united—come weal, come woe—never to rest but to persevere with every sacrifice till the victory of self-government is won."

The above message of the grand old man of India Dadabhai Naoroji was reiterated again at the meeting held on Tuesday evening at the Sir C. J. Hall, to celebrate the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji.

HIGH PRIEST OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

Mr. R. P. Masani, who presided said that Dadabhai Naoroji strove and fought for the freedom of India more than anybody else before. He had been responsible for the advancement of India socially, politically and economically.

Dadabhai was destined to be the High Priest of Indian Nationalism about whose patriarchal knee the apostles of political reform were to lisp the 'mantram' of self-government. Public life during the middle of the last century was at a low ebb. People had but a hazy notion of their rights and wrongs.

"SEDITION-MONGERS."

With every effort to bring the grievances home to the authorities opteimistic hopes to obtain a hearing, received a rude shock. Loyal to the core as they were, those leaders were branded as seditionists.

Dadabhai read a paper on Poverty of India in 1874. This roused the ire of Mr. Maclean of the Bombay Gazette who stigmatised Dadabhai as well as Navroji Furdoonji as a brood of vipers and sedition-mongers. In spite of all such discouragement the keynote of Dadabhai's policy—faith in British justice—remained the same till the day of his death.

Young India, however, became restive. Salvation seemed to lie in supplication and submission but in self-assertion and counter-action. But Dadabhai tried to impress on the youth, that India's salvation lay in the hands of the British public.

In those days there was nothing like national self-consciousness No mass movement was possible. But what was called the mendicant policy was not altogether fruitless. The speaker asked Gandhiji once whether in Dadabhai's place he would have followed the same policy that the Parsi political patriarch pursued. "Yes," said Gandhiji, "and I am sure that Dadabhai would act precisely as I have been doing, were he alive to-day."

DOMINION STATUS RECEDES.

In the evening of his life, Dadabhai had the satisfaction of witnessing the onward march of India. To-day, however, there is a setback. The ideals that were Dadabhai's were never nearer fulfilment than they appear to be to-day and yet they were never in greater jeopardy than at present. Dominion Status has receded to the back-ground. Even the White Paper proposals are in jeopardy.

If Dadabhai were alive, he would have taken what he could get but would not have rested until complete self-government was secured. By his life-long work he won nationality for India. That feeling of solidarity is in danger of destruction. Leaderless and rudderless, the country is groping in the dark. Dadabhai would have worked whole-heartedly for a united front and would have striven to surmount every obstacle in the way with that inflexibility of decision and singleness of purpose which marked his political agitation. The country may well take to heart the message which he gave to India when the outlook was almost as gloomy as it is to-day.

"My word is: Never despair or despond—go on, go on, thoroughly united—come weal, come woe—never to rest, but to persevere with every sacrifice till the victory of self-government is won."

AT BOTTOM OF DISCONTENT

Mr. M. C Chagla said that though Dadhabhai had been born in a small community he worked for the Indians in general and died as a great Indian. Many of the problems, economic and political, that were agitating the minds of Indians to-day Dadhabhai had made a thorough study of all of them and came to the conclusion that the economic condition of the country was at the bottom of the discontent that prevailed even during his time.

GENESIS OF "SWARAJ."

As the President of the Indian National Congress of 1906 Dadhabhai gave definite shape to his views and for the first time in India's fight for freedom explained the real implications of self-government for India and coined the word "Swaraj." His message that Indians should unite, persevere, and show solidarity in their fight for self-government held good even to-day when the country was groping in the dark. The speaker hoped that Indians would unite and achieve the object—India's freedom for which the Grand Old Man of India worked and died.

INSPIRATION TO ALL

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadass, deplored the absence of representatives from other communities at the meeting. He said that the life of the Grand Old Man was an inspiration to every Indian. It was Dadabhai, who first found out that in lessening the misery of the teeming millions of India, lay the salvation of the country. A Free India was felt a necessity then and more so now, when it had become a question of life and death. Britain was exploiting Indian then and was doing the same now. Dadabhai studied the question of Indian poverty and the yearly drain to England and wrote that now famous book "Un-British Rule."

SWARAJ FOR MASSES

Speaking about the White Paper and the talk of Federation, the speaker said that the rich of the country in collaboration with the exploiters were helping in India being drained even to-day. He said that there was no use either bringing in sentiment or religion, into the question of the political freedom of the country. Real Freedom would only be that which would bring salvation to the teeming and starving masses of the country. The only way, according to the speaker in which the lessons of the Grand Old Man could be honoured and cherished, would be that Indians decide not to rest till real Swaraj,—Swaraj that would bring salvation to the masses—is attained

Dr. Miss Jerben Mistry also spoke.

PRACTISE NATIONAL ECONOMY
And
IMPROVE INDIA'S BALANCE OF TRADE

	1930-31 crores.	1931-32 crores.	1932-33 crores.
Exports of Indian Merchandise	+ Rs. 220.49	+ Rs. 155.89	+ Rs. 132.43
Re-exports of foreign Merchandise	+ „ 5.15	+ „ 4.66	+ „ 3.22
Imports of foreign Merchandise	— „ 163.61	— „ 125.69	— „ 132.27
Balance of trade in Merchandise	+ „ 62.03	+ „ 34.86	+ „ 3.38

Every Country Strives For A Favourable Balance of Trade
REDRESS INDIA'S BALANCE
&
STOP DRAIN OF NATIONAL RESOURCES
By
PLEDGING YOURSELF TO BUY SWADESHI.

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST BANGALORE ADVOCATE

Hauled Up For Assisting Congress Activities By Inviting Leonard Matters Of "Friends Of India League" To Visit Siddapur

(From A Correspondent).

SIDDAPUR, September 1.

The trial of Mr. S. Venkatpathi, a prominent advocate of Bangalore, commenced at Siddapur (District N. Canara) on the 30th August. It is understood that he has submitted an objection regarding the "extradition" and is defending the case.

He was first treated as B class prisoner but was afterwards placed in C class.

CHARGE-SHEET

The charge-sheet of the police against Mr. Venkatapathi contains in brief the following particulars. "The accused has assisted the operations of Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Siddapur, which was declared illegal, in as much as he, with a view to show how Congress activities are going on at Sirsi and Siddapur in 1932 brought an European gentleman named Mr. Leonard Matters to Siddapur.

As he had informed of the intended arrival of Mr. Matters, the villagers stage-managed the activities and received Mr. Matters with national cries and slogans.

He also intimated to the villagers that he was working for K. P. C. C. and he had come there to show the distress of the persons participating in no-tax campaign and assured them that he would give relief to those whose properties were forfeited that they should make an impression on the mind of Mr. Matters by taking out Prabhat-Pheris and continuing Congress activities with greater vigour. This was done accordingly, and thus he committed an offence under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908."

The trial has assumed an importance owing to the fact that Mr. Matters of the Friends of India League of London visited Sirsi and Siddapur in September last year.

MISBEHAVIOUR WITH GIRL SERVANT?

Parsi Provision Dealer Bailed Out

H. N. Kothawalla, a Parsi dealer in Provisions, who was arrested by the Gamdevi police on the allegation that he behaved in an improper manner with his 10-year old Mangalorean servant girl was order to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and a surety for a similar amount by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court on Tuesday.

Cecil Menzes, the girl in question was remanded to the Childrens Home.

The allegation made by the girl was that the accused attempted to "savage" her against her consent while the accused's wife was lying in the hospital.

MILL DISPUTE AT CHALISGAON

Workers Negotiate For Re-instatement

(From A Correspondent).

CHALISGOAN, Sept. 1.

The management of the local mill put a notice to close the mill on and from to-day. But negotiations are on foot to keep it open. Although the dispute is not settled the management has been prevailed upon to keep the mill open till October 1 pending negotiations for the re-instatement of 9 discharged operatives. The special police however continue to guard the mill as before.

Mr. B. T. [illegible] with some of his colleagues on his return from Jhansi addressed a meeting of workers.

The local union is gradually getting stronger day by day. The membership has increased and the Union has collected a sum of about R 600 specially for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the court cases pending against several workers.

The Union has also been registered under the T. U. Act 1926 and is trying for recognition from the management.

WHEN ENGLAND WENT MONEY-MAD

(Continued from page 5.)

money to its sharholders in order that they might buy more shares.

PROMOTING FEVER.

By this time the whole world of rank and fashion was flocking into the City. Deserting the gaming tables (not, as Lord Erleigh says, the quadrille-tables, for this is the heyday of the older and more subtle game of Ombre), they besieged the stockjobbers in Change Alley. But the South Sea Company had no monopoly: on every side companies sprang up to exploit the prevailing passion. The demand was for shares: shares were things that were worth £1 to-day and £2 to-morrow; and the more of these desirable commodities one could obtain the richer one was bound to be. Shares in what? That was a secondary and purely technical question. So ancestral estates were mortgaged and family jewels pawned, and companies grew up like mushrooms, to turn mercury solid, to discover the secret of perpetual motion, to fish for corals in the Mediterranean (without any regard to the presence or absence of coral in that unresponsive sea), to colonize a probably imaginary region of North America, and to insure marriages against divorce. A gentleman who advertised "a Company for carrying on an undertaking of Great Advantage, but no one to know what it is," had no difficulty in selling 1,000 shares of £100 each in the first day his office was open. He took a deposit of £2 on each share, and "was wisely never heard of again."

Meanwhile South Sea Stock was soaring to ever dizzier heights. In July its third issue stood at 1,330; Blount was a baronet; and the only fly in the ointment was the fear that some of these upstart imitations might divert money from the genuine article. But everybody who counted in either House of Parliament, besides such influential personages as the King's German mistresses, was a holder of South Sea stock, so that could easily be set right; the Lord Justices who acted as regents while King George was in Hanover obligingly declared a number of minor companies illegal and suppressed them.

RUIN AND PANIC.

The result, however, was by no means what Blount had planned. The shares of these lesser companies were thus legally declared to be (what they undoubtedly were) worthless. But the holders of these shares had been in the habit of lodging them with their bankers as security for loans; and the object of the loans was to buy South Sea shares. The security suddenly vanished; the bankers called in the loans; and the only way to pay was to sell South Sea stock. The shares of the great Company were suddenly thrown on the market in prodigious quantity, and there were no buyers. In August they stood at 880; in September they were down to 150, which is about where they had started on their flaming career. And up and down the land dukes and dairymaids who had pledged their uttermost possessions to buy at 1,000 or so were faced with blank ruin.

Then came sheer panic. Noblemen, beset with creditors and with nothing but worthless share-certificates to offer, sought refuge in colonial governorships. Less exalted persons committed suicide by the score. The Secretary of State collapsed and died. The King, who was Governor of the Company, trembled on his throne. The treasurer absconded. And the mob, shrieking for Sir John Blount's head on a charger, did the best they could by nailing up a rat by the ears in the pillory and labelling it: "A Director of the South Sea."

Scapegoats had to be made. The Lords and Commons, uneasily conscious of those £1,250,000, tried to let the directors down lightly. But they could do no less than confiscate all Blount's property save £5,000 for the relief of distress. And even so, Lord Sunderland, the head of the Government, fell before the storm. He was succeeded by Sir Robert Walpole, who had so recently come over to the Government side of the House that he could not be suspected of being implicated in the official patronage of the Company. And so was established one of the greatest of English political careers.

Not many people knew that Sir Robert Walpole, by a wise choice of the moment to sell, had cleared £40,000 out of South Sea stock.

SADHU FASTS FOR 84 DAYS

DELHI, (By Mail).

Gher Tapasvi, a Jain Sadhu will break his fifty-days' fast to-morrow.

News comes from Udaipur that the Jain Muni Sri Sundarlalji broke his fast to-day after eighty-four days. He took only hot water.

The Diagambar Jainis observed the Anant Chaturdashi by going out barefooted in a procession to bring holy water.—A.P.

GAR WOOD RETAINS HARMSWORTH TROPHY

Mr. Scott Paine (British) Beaten In Second Race

ALGONAC, Sept. 4.

Mr. Gar Wood in Miss America X beat Mr. Scott Paine (British) in the second race and retained the Harmsworth Trophy.

Mr. Gar Wood won the most thrilling race by a margin of about half a mile in 22 minutes. 33 seconds, the previous narrowest margin being 34 yards against "Miss Detroit IV in 1920 when he successfully defended the Trophy.

The average speeds of the race were:—

America 86.937 knots.

Britain 85.789 knots.

The respective lapse were:—

First: America 86.046: Britain 81.845.

Second: America 84.509: Britain 86.738.

Third: America 89.339: Britain 86.500.

Fourth: America 84.584: Britain 86.891.

Fifth: America 87.822: Britain 87.215.

"Miss Britain's" better performance to-day was probably due to the change of the engine which, however, was identical with that used on Saturday. The boat was unable to avoid "Miss America's" wash.

Several times she almost capsized, but was righted by Mr. Scott Paine's skilful handling.

Mr. Scott Paine hopes to challenge next year.—Reuter.

JUTE SHARES RULE EASIER

Teas Steady And Small Turnover In Coals

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Jutes ruled easier to-day in sympathy with easier hessian and gunny market. In coals small turnover resulted. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous revealed no interesting feature. Securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 73/2 small lot; 3½ per cent paper 84/12; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 98/8 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 102/3 small lot; 5 per cent bonds 1935 104/14 small lots; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 113/9; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 107/5; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 100/4 small lots.

Banks:—Central Bank 24/4; Imperial Bank fully paid 211/8 odd lot; Imperial Bank conty 232/8.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River 75 cum div small lot; Burdwan Cutwa 72/8 ex div small lot; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 75; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 84 cum div small lot.

Cotton:—Dunbar ordy 101.

Coals:—Amalgamated 14/8; Bengal 234/8 small lot; Burrakur 13/4; East India 17; New Beerbhoom 11/2; Raneegunge 35/12; West Jamuria 8.

Jutes—Albion 336/8 small lots; Anglo Indian pref 132 small lots; Auckland pref 120; Clive 25/12; Empire 35/8 small lot; Gouripore 352 small lot, Howrah 47/13; Howrah 'A' pref 119; Hukumchand ordy 16/8 small odd lot; Kamarhatty 441 Kankinarrah 426/8, Lawrence pref 131; Naihati 71/8 small lot; New Central pref 131; Nuddea 19/4; Reliance 71.

Miscellaneous—Bengal Aerating Gas 6/8 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 4/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 44/8; Indian Wood products 30/8; Titaghur paper ordy 14/14; Titaghur Paper pref 6; Digwarrah Rubber 5/12.

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore 34/8 ex div; Champaran 25/4 ex div; Samastipur 13/10 ex div small odd lots.

Teas—Betjan 25/6; Mim 107; Poobong 21/8; Tukvar 24/6; Teesta Valley 36/12.

Debentures—6 per cent 1929/58 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 105/4 small lot.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS

POLICE FIRED ON

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Latest news from the Frontier shows that yesterday the police working on the Road near Yusufkhel were fired upon.

This is suspected to be the work of two outlaws.

Otherwise all is quiet in Gandao.—A.P.

NEW CUBAN GOVT.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.

While Dr. Cespedes was absent investigating the havoc caused by a hurricane Army Sergeant Batista with a University Professor and a radical journalist ousted him and formed "truly revolutionary Government".

Batista claims that he is supported by the Army and Navy. There was considerable shooting but no casualties.

The new Government's immediate aim will be to get rid of the officers who favoured Machado and regenerate Cuba "on most modern conception of democracy".

Batista is ready to hand the reins of the Government to a properly elected constitutional assembly. Cuba's treaties and obligations will be respected.

Dr. Cespedes is hurrying back to the Capital but in the meantime the Secretary of the Interior has stated that he and all members of the Cabinet are ready to co-operate with the new Government.—Reuter.

RACEHORSES SEIZED

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Customs have taken an unusual step of seizing for settlement duty claims four well-known race-horses that reached England from Ireland via Channel Isles.

Artful Lad, Knockmoy, Rambling Charlie and Dorothy Dene purchased in Ireland last year by a wealthy Jersey owner Huelin who later sent the horses from Jersey to Nunnery Yard Stables, Lewes, Sussex.

The trainer is Leo Williams.

The seizure was effected in a friendly manner.

The Customs allow the horses to be exercised daily.

ENGLAND ELEVEN W. INDIES DRAW

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The following are the results of first-class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Essex vs. Sussex: Essex won on the first innings. Essex 560 for 9 declared. Sussex 402 Harry Parks 114, not out, Pearce 80) and following on 285 for 6 declared (Harry Parks 105, not out, Wensley 54, Eastman 5 for 69). Essex second innings 33 for 2.

Yorkshire vs. M. C. C.: Yorks won on the first innings. Yorks 557 for 8 declared. M. C. C. 266 and 463 for 7 (Wyatt 105, Hendren 106, Human 76, not out).

An England Eleven vs. West Indies: The match ended in a draw. England Eleven 362 for 7 declared and 272 for 5 (Woolley 136). West Indies 558 (Sealey 69, Freeman 6 for 208).—Reuter's Special.

SMOOTH SAILING FOR GOVT. BILLS

Council Of State Holds Brief Sitting On Tuesday

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Council of State held a brief sitting and disposed of three Government bills.

At question time Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, told Mr. Jagdish Prasad that Government were sensible of the desirability of consultation with Indian industrial interests throughout the forthcoming Indo-Japanese negotiations, and had, accordingly addressed certain representative industrial and commercial bodies to nominate representatives who might form a panel of unofficial advisers whom Indian delegation could consult from time to time on problems that might arise during discussions.

Three official bills, namely, the Indian Arbitration Amendment Bill moved by Mr. Bartley, Legislative Secretary, the Cantonments (House-accommodation) Bill moved by the Commander-in-Chief and an amendment, and the Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill moved by Mr. Shillidy, were all passed without opposition.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY HURRICANE

Many Towns And Villages Evacuated

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Lack of news from ships and other sources hampering the Weather Bureau forecasting the course of the hurricane which recently struck Cuba and Bahamas, but it is predicted that the gale should reach the mainland, north of Corpus Christi, shortly.

Considerable damage to buildings and crops has been done in Florida, but there has been no loss of life. Many towns and villages between Corpus Christi and Freeport are evacuated. Entire Texas coast from Port Arthur to Brownsville now under "battened hatches." Relief organisation standing by to rush to storm area.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA

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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.

Mr. Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A., LL.B., (Baroda).

Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.

Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).

N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be allowed at 1 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000/- by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5/- per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.

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Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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Surely Cured in One Day.

A guarantee may be given for returning the double price in case of failure. Price per box Rs. 2/8.

SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA,
No. 1, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

In Convalescence to make a quick recovery take SANATOGEN

THE aftermath of illness has left your body weak and exhausted — crying out for something that will quickly make you strong and healthy again. **something that you can trust absolutely.**

There is one tonic food which has been tested so often and so thoroughly that its beneficial action is recognised as a certainty:—SANATOGEN. Over 24,000 physicians have stated in writing the marvellous results they have obtained with Sanatogen as a nerve and body-strengthening food.

Sanatogen *increases the appetite* and *multiplies the number of red blood corpuscles.* It is so easily digested that the *weakest stomach can absorb it*, and being a food and not a drug, it cannot interfere with the medical treatment you are being given.

Thousands of people "have rounded that dangerous corner of half-health" with the aid of Sanatogen. You, too, will recover much more quickly directly you start taking Sanatogen. So start to-day! With Sanatogen you will literally drink in new vitality.

SANATOGEN IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.

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EAST & WEST Insurance Co., Ltd.

Estd. 1913.

Head Office:—
East & West Buildings,
Apollo Street Fort
BOMBAY.

The last VALUATION REPORT reveals certain striking features. Surplus disclosed is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the previous valuation.

1933 again a VALUATION & A BONUS YEAR.

Forecast
Greater Prosperity.

It will pay you to take out a Policy TO-DAY.

Agency terms liberal—Treatment sympathetic.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Head Office.

TO RESTORE
LOST MEMORY
VITALITY
STRENGTH
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

HORNBY Rº KALBADEVIRº
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Efficiency.

For sheer efficiency, KOPRAN Toothpaste represents real progress in dental hygiene. For this product of India's most brilliant chemists is the ONLY toothpaste to incorporate the unequalled cleansing and gum-hardening properties of Babool. It makes your teeth WHITER, HEALTHIER, SAFER FROM DECAY—and it keeps your gums firm and free from infection. What more can ANY toothpaste do for you? Try KOPRAN and you will agree that very few other toothpastes can do as much!

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Sold Everywhere in two Sizes
MEDIUM and LARGE.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912)
Head Office:—
ALLEPPEY, SOUTH INDIA
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25, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
BRANCHES

Calicut, Cochin, Devicolam, Ernaculam, Kottayam, Munnar, Madras (Broadway), Madras (Mount Road), Madura, Ootacamund, Quilon, Trivandrum, Tirupur, Tiruvalla (Registered Office) Trichinopoly, Trichur, Tripunittura, Udumalpet and Virudhunagar.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts free of charge.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Withdrawals by cheques allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Deposits are received fixed for long or shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
For rules apply to or call at the office.

K. C. EAPEN, B. A.,
Managing Director.

YOUR FUTURES

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V.P.P. for Re. 1/- only (Postage extra) a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months; showing among other things, profit and loss in business promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and other bodily ailments. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies. Note:—A reward of Rs 100 shall be awarded to any challenging our statement.

PROF. G. SHUNKAR,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

STATES PEOPLE CONDEMN STATES PROTECTION BILL

Jamnadas Mehta Sees In It Alliance Of Reactionaries To Resist Onward March Of Freedom Movement

Under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference a public meeting of States People residing in Bombay was held on Wednesday at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the Indian States' Protection Act Bill recently introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly and also to protest against the refusal of the Bikaner authorities to allow outside defence counsel to the Bikaner accused who have been undergoing imprisonment in Bikaner jail for the last twenty months as undertrial prisoners. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal while explaining to the audience the clauses of the proposed Indian States Act Bill said: "In recent years a number of new offences have been added to the criminal law of this country and some more offences are now proposed by the Home Member for being added to the Indian Penal Code by the introduction of the Indian States Protection Bill.

VICEROY IS FRANK.

It is said that the authorities have found that the ordinary law is not adequate to protect the States from activities which may be carried on in British India with the object of subverting or exciting disaffection towards or interfering with the administration of the States. The expectation of the States coming into the Federation is used as a further ground for protecting the States from such activities. His Excellency the Viceroy's speech is however more frank. His Excellency has said in effect that as the States co-operated in suppressing the activities of the people of British India intended for securing and establishing Responsible Government, in India the Government of India as a quo pro quo propose to take power from the Indian Legislature in suppressing such activities of the people which may fall under the orbit of the proposed amendments.

FEDERATION FETTERS

In other countries when a liberal constitution is framed or a Federation is formed, freedom of speech and Press is guaranteed to the people, but in this country, the expectation of the States entering the Federation with British India is put forward as a good reason for further curtailing the precarious freedom which now obtains. Disaffection is a very wide expression, and a narrow interpretation of it leaves little freedom for speech or writing for redress of grievances or for securing reforms in the administration or changes in the system of Government.

SUPPRESSION IS NO REMEDY.

Measures like these have not in the past nor will they in future succeed in suppressing the people or preventing them from achieving responsible Government. As one who knows something of the minds of the people in the States, I can confidently say that deep disaffection already exists against the present system of administration in the Indian States. Its expression may be suppressed by such law, but suppression itself must intensify the disaffection. Remedy lies not in the repressive measures but in improving the administration and affording opportunities to the people for sharing responsibilities of the administration of the States.

If the Government of India are true friends of the States it is in this direction that they should bend their energies."

PROTECTION FOR PRINCES.

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary of the Indian States' Peoples Conference then moved the protest resolution and said "It would have been more honest for the Government to title the Bill as "The Princes Protection Act" than to call it "The Indian States Protection Act" as the proposed Bill evidently means to protect the Princes alone and not the States People. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner defined the State as including both the ruler and the ruled. But it is strange that the Government of India choose to adopt the definition of Louis the Fourteenth, who declared ("I am the State.")

The speaker assured the States people that the constitutional activities of the Indian States Peoples' Conference for exposing the gross and flagrant mal-administrations existing in most of the States will continue till the reforms demanded by the States People are introduced in them.

Sjt. Narsinhdas Babaji of Rajputana then seconded the resolution which was passed unanimously.

"This public meeting of States' People enters its emphatic protest against "The Indian States Protection Act" Bill recently introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly evidently with a view to placate the Princes and suppress the legitimate agitation for the emancipation of the States' People from the autocratic system of personal rule of the Indian Princes. This meeting declares that the proposed Bill, if passed into Law, will obstruct constitutional activities of the States people in British India and will thus drive the forces of discontent underground and will widen the gulf already existing between the rulers and ruled in the States.

"This meeting requests various states people's organisations all over India to enter their emphatic protest against the Bill wherever possible.

"This meeting trusts that the non-official members of the Assembly will show the same spirit of impartiality and justice as was shown by the Assembly at the time of the consideration of the "Princes Protection Act."

AGAINST THE TREATMENT

The next resolution protested against the treatment of the Bikanir accused and urged the Maharaja to release them unconditionally.

REACTIONARIES JOIN HANDS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta while winding up the proceedings said: "While I deplore with you all the action of the Government in introducing so re-actionery a Bill in the Legislative Assembly, I cannot help sounding a note of jubilation that in one sense the Bill represents the greatest triumph of our movement. The six hundred and odd chiefs and princes, however all realized the power of public opinion, and as they could not directly meet our arguments, they are out for repression. The authorities in British India have their own axe to grand and instead of telling the Princes to reform their ways and meet popular opinion in a reasonable spirit, they have decided to become the instrument of these chiefs in British India itself. It is a game of mutual adulation. The Princes will agree to be a dead-weight in the future Federal Government for perpetuating British exploitation of this country and in return for their services the British authorities are agreeing to pass the so-called Indian States Protection Bill to stifle public opinion against the personal rule of the Princes. Reaction is thus allying itself with reaction in the hope of defeating the forces of democracy on both sides of the Frontier, but as a matter of fact, its shows the utter desperation to which both the British authorities and Princes are driven in their endeavour to resist the march of movement for freedom in this country.

Our cause whether in British India or Indian India was always one. The Bill shows that the opposing forces have realized it more than ever therefore it is our duty to fight it, with unity and solitarity and I hope we shall not be found wanting."

EMPIRE BROADCASTING SERVICE

Programme Satisfactory In India And Ceylon

FROST ON HIS MISSION

To Investigate Possibilities for Further Development.

BOMBAY, Sept 4.

Mr. Malcolm Frost, the representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation, arrived in Bombay on an official visit by the s/s. "Chitral," on Saturday. He has previously visited Egypt, Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, South Africa, the United States of America, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia and Ceylon.

"I have come to investigate the reaction to our Empire Broadcasting Service in India," Mr. Frost said to an Associated Press representative. "From all reports received in London, the reception of our programme appears to be particularly satisfactory in India and Ceylon. There is no doubt, however, that there is room for further development, and the Government of India is co-operating with us in every possible way. I look forward to the day when the Empire Service may, to some extent, be reciprocal. To investigate this aspect is one of the objects of my visit to India. We are anxious that not only shall programmes from England be heard throughout the Empire, but that programmes from individual Dominions and Colonies may be received not only in London but by listeners in parts of the Empire other than where the programmes originate."

Mr. Frost leaves to-morrow for Simla. He will return to England via Burma, Malay, China, Japan, Canada and the United States of America.—A.P.

India Equitable

Insurance Company, Limited.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA (H. O.:—102, Clive Street, Calcutta). Established in 1906

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER INDIAN MANAGEMENT WHICH NEVER EXPERIENCED A DEFICIT IN ANY VALUATION

PAID-BONUS to Policy-holders from the very date of starting business. Last Valuation as at 31st December, 1929—A RECORD SUCCESS. Profit of Rs. 15 in every Rs. 100 of the Life Assurance Fund. Uniform Bonus of Rs. 15 per thousand to all with profit policies in 1929.

AND MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD TO STRENGTHEN BONUS FUND

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

Claim usually paid within 10 days from the date of death and on the very date of maturity.
Interest paid on claims kept unpaid for more than three months.
Automatic Protection-Policies non-forfeitable after acquiring surrender value.
Permanent Disability—Pension a speciality.
Revival of lapsed policies—allowed on special concession.
Loans to policy-holders on very favourable terms.
Straight dealings to everybody at any cost.

Branches in—MADRAS, ALLAHABAD, DACCA, PATNA and AGENCIES in other places
LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS
Apply for Agency, Balance Sheet and Last Valuation Report.
BRANCH SECRETARY COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Foreign Animal Fats in Mysore Sandal Soap!!!

The "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Free Press Journal" of 30th July, 1933, say that the Chemical Analyser in the service of the Mysore State Soap Factory told a representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee that Foreign Animal Fats enter in the manufacture of Mysore Soaps. The Chemical Analyser is said also to have declared that "No Soap Factory can do without tallow." The Analyser is said also to have asserted that Godrej is also using tallow in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps.

Godrej is quite at a loss to understand why the Analyser should have singled him out from dozens of Indian soap-makers, who claim to use nothing but vegetable oils in the manufacture of their Soaps. Whatever may be his object GODREJ is prepared to prove that to the lakhs on lakhs of rupees worth of oils that he has hitherto used in the manufacture of his Toilet Soaps not a single ounce of animal fat of any kind has ever been added. GODREJ FURTHER SAYS that he is prepared to make a present of his Factory to any Scientist, who would prove that his assertion is not true.

If Foreign Animal Fats enter into the composition of Mysore sandal soaps the Analyser should have [illegible] Mahatmaji [illegible] before allowing him to use that Soap on his historic march to Dandi. Mysore Sandal Soaps are used by many orthodox Hindus under the impression that as H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore is a very staunch Hindu, no animal matter would be allowed to enter the manufacture of soaps made in the factory belonging to his State.

GODREJ SOAPS LTD., DELISLE ROAD, PAREL, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—

NADIRSHAW PRINTER & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, LAHORE & MADRAS.

WARNING

FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Buyers in India and Burmah of Dr. FAIVRE'S CACHETS (the world famous French pain relievers without Aspirin, morphia or other dangerous drugs) are warned against the purchase of tubes or boxes not bearing the maker's "Caution Label" without our name and trademark thereon, as Sole Agents and accredited importers.

Because——

(1) DR. FAIVRE'S CACHETS as sold in Europe and Canada are unsuitable for the hot climate of India. The contents of such Cachets deteriorate or perish within a short time in India.

(2) DR. FAIVRE'S CACHETS for India and other tropical regions are prepared by the makers with the special care and scientific skill necessary to preserve them indefinitely under all conditions in the Indian climate.

(3) Dr. FAIVRE'S CACHETS intended for Europe have been imported clandestinely and are being sold by certain unauthorised dealers. They do not bear the caution labels aforesaid and they cannot preserve. Tney are, therefore, dangerous to take.

(4) DR. FAIVRE'S CACHETS as supplied to us by the makers with the "Caution label" CAN ABSOLUTELY BE GUARANTEED as FRESH, GOOD, and GENUINE for India.

(5) DR. FAIVRE'S CACHETS in the special manufacture and packing for India are sold now by our accredited dealers with our red "Temporary Reduction band". The reduction has been effected merely to convince the majority of their great efficacy and superiority over kindred preparations.

PARAGON PRODUCTS (French Drugs) CO.

Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs. send 3 annas stamps.

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT CURE WITHOUT OPERATION

Apply for Prospectus:—
Dr. H. C. ROY,
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

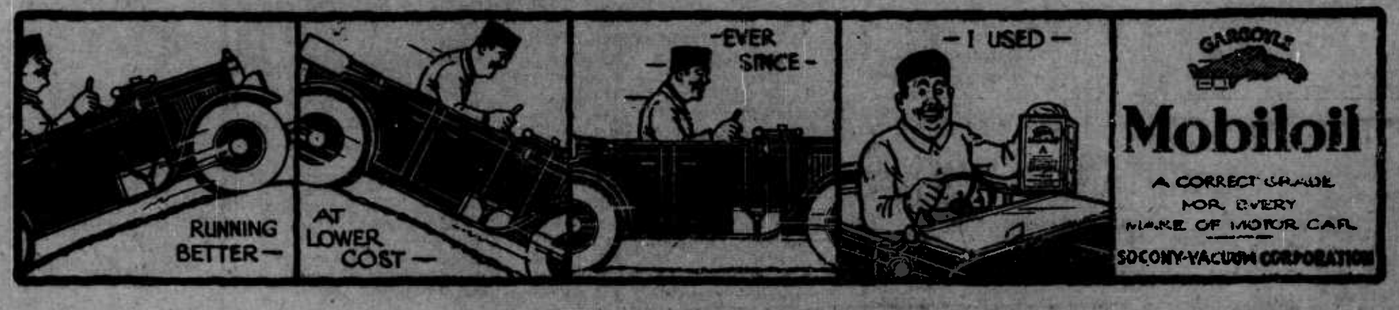
"PASSING SHOW" Brilliantine

Use always "PASSING SHOW" Brilliantine, prepared out of highly scented and precious Vasanas. Its continuous use will prevent falling of hairs and will keep the brain very cool. It makes hairs strong and beautiful. Test a bottle to-day.

Manufacturers:—ISMAIL SIDDICK & CO.
Sold everywhere.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

C|o Dalhart, Langer, New York.
Rinda, Hansen, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Elysia, Henderson, Karachi.
Gaasterkerk, Kimmerer, Melbourne.
Fusijama, De Cega, Java.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Bankura, Davies, Busrah.
Kenya, Eadie, Durban.
Maiden Head, Dognall, Genoa.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer C|Yokohama for L'pool.
Steamer Warfield for Hull.
Steamer Mantua for Kobe.
Steamer Newton Beech for P'Said
Steamer C|Leicester for M'magoa.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kenya:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Kenya will sail to-day for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. C|Dalhart:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer City of Dalhart arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S.S. Rinda:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Rinda arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S.S. Elysia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Elysia sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Gaasterkerk:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Gaasterkirk sailed yesterday for Melbourne with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Fusijama sailed sailed yesterday for Java with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Maiden Head:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Maiden Head will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

S.S. Gurna: Agents: M M & Co., from Rangoon:—3243 bags rice, 63540 pieces teak squares and scantlings, 250 bars pig lead, 38 bales wool, 87 bags maize.

From Cochin:—624 bundles shoaks, 22 bags dry prawas, 28 cases rubber, 152 bundles coir rope, 606 bundles coir yarn, 20 H|c tea.

From Colombo:—928 bags copra, 26 bags plumbago, 320 casks tallow, 100 bags flour, 80 cases fruits.

S.S. Garmula: Agents M M & Co., from Calcutta:—50 cases brandy, 4106 bundles pipes and fittings 500 bags rice, 5047 tons coal, 48 cases soap, 41 cases straw boards, 50 cases cement, 200 bales L twills 40 cases hardware, 34 cases medicine, 20 cases chemicals, 300 dms. linseed oil, 28 drums varnish, 50 kegs lubricating oil, 110 drums disinfectant fluid, 40 cases barytes, 46 cases rope, 3091 bags tea, 539 kegs paint, 80 cases whisky.

S.S. Jalamohan; Agents S S N Co., from Calcutta:—2447 tons Bengal coal, 1368 bags rice, 160 cases medicine, 20 bundles jute canvas, 370 bales gunnies, 100 bls. straw boards, 42 bundles cane, 40 coils wire, 21 bags almonds, 262 chests tea, 41 bags betelnuts, 100 bags barytes, 95 kegs chemicals.

From Tuticorin:—298 bales cotton, 52 bales senna leaves.

S.S. Jaladuta; Agents S S N Co., from Moulmein:—19055 bags rice, 60727 bundles teak scantlings, 100 bags beans, 3901 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—1121 bags rice, 140 casks match wax, 85 cases cutch, 32 cases white wax.

From Colombo:—3534 bags copra.

From Cochin:—929 bags cocoanuts, 21 bags black pepper, 1571 bundles coir yarn.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind, for London:—5 bales animal skins, A A Hirjee & Co; 4 bales animal skins, D Sassoon & Co; 33 bales animal skins, J M Rahimtoola & Co; 61 bales animal skins, A L Hassam; 14 bales animal skins, K Lalbhai; 13 bales animal skins, M Esmail; 117 bales animal skins, Grindlay & Co; 2 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 45 bls. cotton rags and 6 bales woollen rags, Bombay Shipping Agency; 13 bales Kopak cotton, Cox & Kings Ltd; 13 bags gum karoya, N Moolji & Co.

For Jaffa:—12 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

S.S. Falkenfels, for Hamburg:—30 bales hemp, M G A Husen & Co; 55 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 20 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 599 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co; 800 bags kardi seed, A Virji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—195 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co; 110 bales cotton raw, A Padar & Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S.S. Victoria, for Piracus:—42 bags groundnut kernals, N Moolji & Co.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 11 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Salonica:—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Genoa:—1797 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. City of Dalhart, for Philadelphia:—800 bags myrabollum, Amin & Sons.

S.S. Newton Beech, for Port Said:—76146 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S.S. Warfield, for Hull:—132 drums groundnut oil, Svastika Oil Mills, Ltd; 12630 bags groundnut oil cakes and 2011 bags linseed oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 2156 bags myrabollum and 64 bags rapeseed, C Jivanlal & Co; 1280 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co.

For London:—1536 bags ground nut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co; 2037 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co; 165 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co; 1198 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co; 2538 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Yokohama, for Glasgow:—2716 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—2716 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Liverpool:—14 bales wool raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Maiden Head, for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co; 1830 bags linseed, Cotton Agents, Ltd; 1200 bags linseed B Maheshwari.

S.S. Ginyo Maru, for Kobe:—40 tons iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co.

For Osaka:—25 tons iron scrap Ali Bros.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Opening Quotations

London, Sept. 5.

Messrs. R. K. Motishaw and Co. have received the follwing opening quotations of Indian Sterling Loans on the London Stock Exchange:—

3 p.c. ex-dividend	£ 72 10s.
3-1|2 p.c. ex-dividend	£ 84 10s.
4-1|2 p.c.	£108 0s.
4 p.c. New Loan	£101-17-6d.

Tone is steady.

TANSA LAKE OVERFLOWING

No Cause To Apprehend Water Famine

In spite of the warning of the Hydraulic Engineer of the Bombay Municipality that the monsoon this year may be a failure, the four municipal lakes, viz., Vehar, Tulsi, Powai and Tansa are overflowing with water.

The Tansa Tank which is the chief source of supply of water to the city has the fullest quota of water, that is 35,604 million gallons.

So far therefore the city has no cause to apprehend water famine till the next monsoon.

KHANDALA GETS THREE INCHES RAIN

Monsoon Likely To Be Strong In Upper Burma

POONA, Sept. 5.

Both branches of the monsoon are strengthening and conditions are unsettled in the Central Bay of Bengal. Fairly widespread rain is reported from South Deccan, Konkan and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Assam, North Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Central Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Maymyo three inches; Lashio one and a half; Victoria Point one; Mergui and Tavoy a half; Burdwan two; Jessore one and a half; Shillong and Dinajpur a half; Stoni three-quarters; Pendra a half; Karwar four; Khandala and Mercara three; Gadag, Raichur, Mangalore and Cocanada one and a half; Mahabaleshwar, Cochin, Trivandrum and Bellary one; Belgaum three-quarters; and Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Kurnool a half.

Forecast:—Monsoon will be strong in Tenasserim, Pegu and Upper Burma and rainfall will extend and inrease generally in the Peninsula.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 5-9-33: Colaba Point 0.06 in.; Fort 0.10 in.; J. J. Hospital 0.05 in.; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.13 in.

Total since 1st June to date. Colaba Point 43.30 in.; Fort 69.18 in.; J. J. Hospital 50.39 in.; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 46.00 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 62.06 in.; Fort 68.76 in.; J. J. Hospital 64.52 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 78.14 in.; Fort 86.69 in.; J. J. Hospital 80.04 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-9-1933:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.030 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.8 degrees (3.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.-N.-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 127 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.07 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 46.15 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

YEAR OF USEFUL ACTIVITIES

Report On Working Of Mayo Chiefs College

AJMER, (By Mail).

"I regard the past year on the whole as an encouraging one," this is how Mr. V. A. S. Stow, Principal of the Mayo Chiefs College, Ajmer, sums up the report of the working of the College for 1932-33.

The first and the foremost reform during the year under review is the transfer of the control of the College from the hands of the Government to those of the Ruling Princes.

A new four-year's course has been instituted for the post-diploma classes by which those who take up the Higher Diploma Syllabus will be able to qualify for admission to the M.A., LL.B., classes in the Indian Universities.

A noteworthy feature of the year was the first visit of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, to the College in December last. Before leaving, their Excellencies presented their portraits to the College and a Cup for Sqash rackets.

The annual prize-giving function in which for the first time a ruling Prince presided was held in the month of August, 1932.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following press communique:

On Tuesday, the 5th September 1933, tenders to the amount of £40,000 at 1s. 6-1|16d. were received and allotted in full. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 13th September 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

PLAGUE MORTALITY GOES DOWN IN POONA

Three-Fourths Of Population Inoculated And Health Camps Opened Says Official Report

The Director of Information, Bombay has issued the following note on Plague in Poona:—

During the week ending 2nd September there were 121 attacks and 67 deaths as against 175 attacks and 105 deaths in the previous week.

The occurrence in different areas is shown below:—

Poona City: Week ending 2nd September 107 attacks, 59 deaths; week ending 26th August 143 attacks, 89 deaths.

Poona Suburban Municipality: Week ending 2nd September 2 attacks, 1 death; week ending 26th August 6 attacks, 4 deaths.

Poona Cantonment: Weed ending 2nd September 12 attacks, 7 deaths; week ending 26th August 26 attacks, 12 deaths.

POONA CITY

The number of inoculations performed has now reached 1,09,174 that is about 3|4th of the total population of Pona City has been inoculated since February 1933. Out of this number 16,147 inoculations were performed this week. Ward committees have been appointed to induce people to be inoculated and for relief work. Sites for "health camps" have been selected and the construction of huts is proceeding in one camp.

Poona Suburban Municipality:—Two thousand one hundred and fifty-one inoculations were performed in this week.

Poona Cantonment:—One thousand six hundred and eighty-seven inoculations were performed in this week. A refuge camp has been laid out.

Other steps, e.g., rat-trapping, disinfection of houses, etc. mentioned in the previous note are being continued.

On the whole, there has been a decrease in plague in Poona and the adjacent villages. In Poona city the highest number of attacks in one day was 27 on 22nd August and since then there has been a fall. In the suburban area, the situation is unchanged and occasional sporadic cases are reported. In the catonment there has been a considerable decrease. Weather conditions during the week were slightly better than the previous week.

TREATMENT.

The Director Haffkine Institute, in consultation with the Director of Public Health is proposing to start early next week treating patients in the Infectious Diseases Hospital with the new serum prepared in the Haffkine Institute.

The work has been entrusted to Dr. B.P.B. Naidu, M.D., (Edin.), M.H., D.P.H., D.T.M. (L'pool), Assistant Director, Haffkine Institute. Medical practitioners have been asked to help in this new line of treatment by sending cases to the hospital as soon as they have been diagnosed.

SAFETY WITH SILENCE

GOODYEAR

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

"To improve the defensive powers of the body, Vitamin A should be administered. Cod-liver oil is out of question in the acute stages as it leads to severe diarrhoea. But A—n,H—l or JUVENOL supply this Vitamin in an easy manner," said Dr. George Coelho, M. B., M. R. C. P. (Lond.), Physician, B. J. Hospital, Bombay in the course of a lecture on the 5th April. TRY IT.

AT THE A.I.S.S. EXHIBITION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

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(3) SANDHURST ROAD, Daruwalla Building.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	31 Aug	10 Sep.
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.
Bengal Maru	5396	18 Oct	28 Oct

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	16 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

COMING !

NEXT SATURDAY

EAST INDIA'S MIGHTY Colossal Spectacle

AURAT-KA-PYAR

OR

LOVE OF A WOMAN !

A Thundering Urdoo Talkie!

BE PREPARED TO SEE IT

at

GLOBE TALKIES

NEXT SATURDAY

SOLE AGENTS:
BATLIBOI & Co.
MADRAS. BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Dullness Prevails In U. S. Markets

Unfavourable Weather And Weevil Danger Affect Cotton Crop

COPPER.

London, Aug. 25.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., have received the following report from their London office:—

Dullness has been the only feature of the market in common with other raw materials. No pronouncement has come from the American Government which will give effect to the desire there to raise prices but there are encouraging signs and prices today are better.

Prices have ruled under those of last week's close and close about £1|- lower. Business is very restricted. Refined copper has been under pressure, owing to the falling off in demand customs producers have again had to make concessions and sell under official quotations.

The official prices to-day are:—£35|11|3 to 35|13|9, cash 35|16|3 to 35|17|6 three months. Best selected at £38|5 to £39|10-0 Electrolytic at £39|5 to £40. Wire bars £40. Strong sheets £6?.

The turnover for the week is about 3,900 tons.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co.:—Liverpool: Market featureless awaiting Bureau and Washington news. Bearish.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled to Patel Brothers as follows:—

Weather unfavourable. Too much rain and low temperaturs increased danger weevil for late cotton and delayed picking ginning. Warm dry weather needed Cloth sales below production. Prices easier due to slowness of business and desire of mills to make sales. Stocks accumulating some quarters. Activity unchanged.

The following is an extract from our Liverpool friends market report dated 23 ultimo:—

"It is reported that the U.S. Department of Agriculture will evtend the Leasing Plan and include the 1930 crop. The Cotton acreage reduction of this season varies considerably in the different States, and ranges from 2? per cent to 12 per cent. It is quite probable that the next Bureau report will give an increased reduction in acreage, as many growers had not decided to accept the scheme when the estimate was compiled on August 1st last.

According to Hester, there remained 7,913,000 bales in the U.S.A. at the end of July last, with 3,426,000 bales in foreign countries—or a total carry-over of 11,339,000 bales against 12,911,-000 bales in 1931-32.

We do not consider this carry-over excessive with a prospective increase in consumption and smaller outside crops.

During the last few days the Boll Weevil has increased in numbers. So far far little damage is reported, but should wet weather continue we may expect serious damage towards the middle of September.

Weather conditions must remain almost ideal to produce 198 lbs. to the acre, and should this not prove to be the case,then a reduced yield would command a higher price, and as we are inclined to believe that the next Bureau report on the 8th proximo, will indicate both a reduction in acreage and also a lesser yield per acre, we advise purchases at under to-day's ruling prices."

Note.—The International Federation states the World consumption of all cotton for the season ending July 31, 1933 was 24,332,000 bales against 22,322,000 the previous season.

Weather: According to a latest cable a severe hurricane struck Florida State and another tropical storm is heading towards Texas from the Gulf of Mexico.

The American weather forecast for September indicates storms and rain from 4th to 7th instant. From 8th to 12th very sultry, cloudy and storms. From 12 to 16th sultry, high winds, hurricanes and very heavy general rainrall.

Sugar: The drought in the European belt, fears of extensive damage from the hurricane in Cuba and shortage of supplies caused a continued large demand.

Linseed: Severe drought and locust damage in the Argentine caused a further sharp advance.

Cross Rate: London on N. York 4.57-3|4.

COTTON.

Yesterday, our market remained weak on Japanese Houses selling and bulls unloading. At the close the market was nervous.

Liverpool: (10-10 a.m.) 2 down i.e., 5.45 Oct. Market is idle and featureless. (Closing) 4 down i.e., 5.43 Oct. Market was dull on some shorts covering at the close. Closed quiet but steady.

Futures:—Closed.

To-day's expected opening rates: Broach A|May Rs. 200; Oomra D|Jan. Rs. 169 1|4; Bengal D|Jan. Rs. 145-1|4.

Liverpool due to open unchanged to-day. Bombay-Liverpool Parity: Difference Rs. 41 3|4.

The Local Market will remain entirely closed to-morrow and day after to-morrow the 6th and 7th instant on account of Parsi New Year (1st and 2nd day).

GOLD:

London: £6-11-0 i.e., £0-0-3 down.

To-day's expected opening rates: Ready Rs. 32|6; Sept. Rs. 32|6; Oct. Rs. 32|6.

Dollar-Sterling Exchange: London closing 4.57 3|4.

London—Paris Exchange: 44 up i.e., 80.78.

SILVER.

Yesterday, our market remained quiet and featureless.

London: Unchanged i.e., 18 1|8d. The Continent bought. Speculators sold. Market is quietly steady.

New York: Closed.

Shanghai T. T. on London: Yesterday's closing 1-3 3|16. To-day's opening 1-3 1|4. Tone: Firm.

To-day's expected Opening rates: Ready Rs. 56|0: Sept. Rs. 56-0 Oct. Rs. 56-4-0.

LINSEED:

To-day's expected opening rates: Sept. Rs. 6|15|6; May Rs. 7-5-6.

WHEAT.

To-day's expected opening rates: Sept. Rs. 4|7; Jan. Rs. 4|11|3; May Rs. 4|9|0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Prices

August, 1933	.....	.....
September, 1933	.....	5.40
October, 1933	5.45	5.43
November, 1933	.....	5.43
December, 1933	....	5.44
January, 1934	5.49	5.47
February, 1934	....	5.49
March, 1934	.....	5.51
April, 1934	.....	5.53
May, 1934	.....	5.55
June, 1934	.....	5.57
July, 1934	.....	5.59
August, 1934	.....	5.60
September, 1934	....	5.61
Middling Spot	.....	5.55

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.44
Fine (Good Staple)	4.59
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.74
Oomra, Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.62
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	4.77
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	4.92
Bengal, Good,	3.51
Fine,	3.61
Superfine	3.71
Scinde, Good	3.61
Fine	3.71
Superfine	3.81

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
October, 1933	7.07
November, 1933	7.16
January, 1934	7.27
March, 1934	7.38
May 1934	7.48
June, 1934	7.58
F.G.F. Spot	7.46

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 4.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels.—
Sept.|Oct. sellers 24|-.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels:—
Sept.|Oct. sellers 23|9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Sept.|Oct. sellers 26|9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 4.

Jav Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c & f. Calcutta.—
September per cwt. 7|7-1|2 sellers.
C & F Bombay.—
September per cwt. 7|4-1|2 sellers.
C & F Karachi.—
September per cwt. 7|4-1|2 sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 4.

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed lb, spot 3-27|32 sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 5

B. C. RATE:—
T T and D D 1|6
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T and D. D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 5|32 Sept.|Oct.
NEW YORK B C RATE:—
T T 294 nominal
Banks selling T T 292 nominal.
Banks buying T T 288 nominal.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 604
Banks buying D D 614
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 58 1/1
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 78 3/4
Banks buying 60 Days 77
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 95 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 85 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 58 1/2 nominal
BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 98
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London closed 4th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/4 5th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 5th instant
London/Paris 80.75 4th instant
London/Belgium 22.60 4th instant
London/Switzerland 16.38 4th instant
London/Italy 60.00 4th instant
London/Berln 13.26 4th instant
London/Holland 7.85 4th instant
London/Stockholm 19.38½ 4th instant
London/New York 4.57 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-11-3 2nd instant; £6-11-0 4th instant
Silver London ready 18 1/8 2nd instant 18 1/8 4th instant
Silver London forward 18 3/16 2nd instant 18 3/16 4th instant
Silver New York ready 36 5/8 2nd instant closed 4th instant
London discounts 3 mos 4/2 per cent 7/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 2nd instant 11/16 per cent 4th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 4.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £15-5|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £129.
P and O. Banking Corporation £10
National Bank of India £45-7|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent £111-1|2.
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent £98-7|8.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £92.
Indian Stock 3 per cent, 1948 £72-1|4.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent 1931 £84-1|2.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent 1950-55 £107-3|4.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent £73-3|8.
War Loan 3-1|2 per cent £100.
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent £108-7|8.

GOLD.

London, Sept. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-11.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot Closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 4.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

Berlin	13.26
Amsterdam	7.85 1|2
Brussels	22.69 1|2
Madrid	37.78
Milan,	60.09
Berne,	16.38
Paris	80.78
Prague	106.62
New York	4.57 3|4

LINSEED OILS.

London, Sept. 4.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.—
Sept. sellers 20|6.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.—
Jan.|Apl paid and buyers 21|6.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton.—
Sept.|Oct. sellers £11-15.
Linseed La plata c.i.f. Hull, ton.—
Sept.|Oct. sellers £11-17-6
Linseed Bombay, (London) ton.—
Sept.|Oct. sellers £12-10.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Indore, Sept. 4.

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 Mds Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20/ 21/
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18/ 20/
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17/ 18/
Gram Rs. 12/ 13/
Tilseed Rs. 25/ 28/
Cotton seed Rs. 10/
Jawar Rs. 9/
Barly Rs. 12/ 13/
Bajara Rs. 15/ 17/
Lintal Rs. 19/ 20/
Tuvar Rs. 20/
Dhana Rs. 30/ 32/
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds Bengal Rs. 56/ 60/
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds Bengal Rs. 50/ 60/
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 Srs Rs. 10/
Wheat Flour Rawa per Bag of 95 Srs Rs. 10/8/
Wheat Flour Ata per Bag of 90 Srs Rs. 8/
Wheat Flour Chapad per Bag of 40 Srs Rs. 3/
Shares:
P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 40/
Indore Malwa United Mills 340/
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 220/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ord) 170/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 120/
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 104/
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd.; 10/
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20/
Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 10/
Binod Mills Ltd. 130/
Hukumchand Jute Ltd. 27/
Bank of Indore Ltd. 20/
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 34/
Silver Rs. 50/ 55/ 100 tola.

TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August 1933, was:—Pig Iron, 74,400 tons; Steel Ingots, 61,470 tons; and Finished Steel, 44,200 tons.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES TLD.

Figures of Gross Earning.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of August 1933 and for the fiscal year ending Aggust 31, 1933, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the month of Aug. 1932. Rs.	For the month of Aug. 1933. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	4,84,229	4,66,762
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	5,57,791	4,89,825
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	4,84,220	4,66,762

	For Fiscal year upto Aug. 31, 1932. Rs.	For rent fiscal year upto Aug. 31, 1933. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	9,19,563	8,38,166
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd	10,79,339	9,73,955
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	9,30,184	9,59,714

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 4.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f., ton.—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton.—
Sept.|Oct. sellers. £10-3-9.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull|Continent, ton.—
Sept|Oc. sellers £10-1-3.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 4.

Silver.—Market quietly steady.
Spot ..... 18-1|8
Forward ..... 18-3|16

LONDON METAL.

London, Sept. 4.

Copper Braziers £48.
Yellow Metal £39-3|4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £16-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 £16-1|4.
Tin English Ingots £219-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Sept. 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-7|16 per cent to 0-7|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Money Loan 0 [illegible] per cent.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

In one hour's market to-day mill shares sagged in the absence of buyers. A turn for the worse has set in for the Bombay Textile Industry as evidenced by the closures of some more mills recently. Big power shares were steady. Among Cements Okhas were outstanding. Burmas were slightly easy. Both Tata ordinaries and deferreds were virtually unchanged but 2nd preference were in request and closed at 105/10. Bombay Dyeing closed at 386/14. Fazals cased to 265, New Greats came down to 146/4 and Pearls were on offer at 157/8. Andhras fluctuated in the region of 1472/8 and Powers closed at 1016/4 Indian Cements finished at 301/14. Okhas were in demand at 143/12. Bombay Burmas decline to 372/8. Bombay Steamers eased to 285/10. Belapuores came to business at 199/6. Scindias declined to 10/10 whereas Oils were unchanged at 22/.

The Market remains closed on the 6th and 7th inst. being Bank Holidays.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Bom. Dyeing 768; 66|14; 68; 67.
Century 218; 17; 218-2.
Central India 310; 8; 10; 7; 6|14.
Colaba 85|10.
Crescent 42.
Fazalbhoy 270; 67; 65|10; 67; 65.
Kohinoor 155.
New Great 148; 46.
Pearl 158; 56; 59; 60; 59; 57.
Simplex 75|10.
Swadeshi 243; 40|10; 42.
Bundi 26|8; 10.
I. Cement 298; 300; 1-14.
T. Steel Dfd. 193-2; 90-10; 92; 91-14.
T. Steel Ord. 54-2; 54; 53|10; 12; 54; 54-2.
B. Steam 284; 85; 85-10.
B. Burma 375; 72; 74-6; 72.
Tata Hydro 161; 61|14.
Andhra 1465; 70; 72.
Tram Ord. 146; 45-15; 10.

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

TEXTILE MILLS.	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	330 4
500 Bom. Cotton	N40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	766 4
250 Bradbury	90 0
110 Century	318 2
100 Central India	306 14
100 Colaba	85 10
100 Coorla	110 0
100 Crescent	42 8
250 Currim	60 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	472 8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone	3 8
250 Fazal	265 0
100 Finlay	105
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	121 4
1000 Hindustan	1750 xd
100 Indore	315 0
50 Kastoorchand	5 0
100 Khatau	69 8
100 Kohinoor	155 0
250 Laxmi	350 0
100 Madhowji	7 0
250 Madras United	82 8
1000 Morarji	490 0
250 Model	61 4
50 Mysore	98 2
200 New Great	146 4
100 Oosmanshahi	N 110 0
250 Pabani	87 8
250 Pearl	157 8
100 Phoenix	3350 0
25 Easoon Silk	48 12
1000 Sholapur	3328 0
50 Simplex	75 10
100 Swadeshi	242 8
100 Swan	71 4
25 Tata	35
500 Vishnu	1587 8
1000 Western	875 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	101 0
25-50 Central	24 10
500 Imperial	1197 8
125-500 Imp. Contry.	187 8
50-100 India	107 0
5 Union	N 4-11-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	26 10
70 Gwalior	91 4
250 Indian	301 14
40 Katni Def.	1037 8
100 Katni Ord.	289 6
75 Okha	143 12
10 Punjab	15 14
100 Shahabad	293 12
70 United	66 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	11 12
15-75 New India	27 12
200 Oriental	3550
10-100 Vulcan	7 4
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	150
1000 Andhra Valley	1472 8
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	145 10
100 Bom. Suburban	137 8
10 Broach	12
100 Karachi	185 0
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	161 14
1000 Tata Power	1017 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	776 4
100 Amr. Patty	114-6xd
100 C. Provnce	84 0
100 Dhon. Baramati	81 4
100 Gujrat	60 8
100 Mandra Bhon	75 0
100 Pachora Jamner	62 0
100 Sara Sirajgung	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	715
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	17-14
30 Tata Steel Def.	191-14
75 Tata Steel Ord.	54 2
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	208 12
50 Belapur Su[illegible]	[illegible]
250 Bombay St[illegible]	285 10
125 Bombay Burma	372 8
50 Do. Contry.	136
8sh. B.B. Petrol	3 2
50 Bom. Telephone	68 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	173 12
100 Ind. Radio Df.	535 0
100 Do. Ord.	475 0
1000 Port Canning	680
15 Scindia	10 10
30 Tata Construction	62 4
25 Tata Oil	22 0
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1235 0
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	270 0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	75 12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	520 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	117 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	132 8
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 1
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	125 10
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1310 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	N 161 14
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	105 8
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill (c)	12 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

LEWIS & JONES

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	2 18 0
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0 13 9
Turner & Newall	1 17 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 2 0
Attock Oil	0 11 10½
Associated Portland Cement	1 10 6
Electric Supply Corporation	3 16 0
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd.	0 15 0
Beira Railways	0 8 1½
County of London Elec. Supply Ordi.	2 1¼ 9
Marconi International Marine	1 13 0
Calendar's Cable & Constn.	3 3 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 4 9
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 0 0
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 pc Pref	35 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America	dol 5 50
Malayalam Plantations	1 2 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantations	1 19 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 4 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 7 0
Wm. Cory & Son	3 15 6
British Treasury Bill s (3 months)	0 7 1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Sett.	84|15|0
3-1|2 p.c. G.P.N. Cash	85-0-0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	98-6-0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	88-7-6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	113-7
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113-9
TAX-RREffS.	
5 per cent 1933 Mysore	112-0
per cent 1938 Mysore	109-0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B D L	108-3-0
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	94-15-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	101-13
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102-4
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	102/5
4-1/2 1955/60	105/10
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107-2
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	1/7-2
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	108-6
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	107-6-0
CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable.)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	95
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	94-8
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	106
6 per cent M Deb 1954	116-0
6 per cent K P T 1956	116
6-1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108/8

3-1|2 per cent G. P. notes opened at Rs. 85|4|0 declined at Rs. 84|12|0 to close at 84|15|0.

THE SEEDS TRDERS ASSOCIATION MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 26/2 Highest Rs. 26/2/6 Lowest Rs. 26/- Closing Rs. 26/1.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/1 Highest Rs. 28/2/6 Lowest Rs. 27/15 Closing Rs. 28/-.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 28/12 Highest Rs. 28/13/6 Lowest Rs. 28/9 Closing Rs. 28/12.

Linseed Delivery Dec. Opening Rs. 7/3 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 7/3.

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 255/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20/-/- per case.

Filtered Til Seed oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. — per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 65/-/- per ton.

Til Seed Cake Ready Rs. — per ton.

SILVER KEY
ON
COTTON SPECULATION
by
B. H. RAO
with
past and prospective American Cotton Chart with explanation.
Price Rs. 5
According to Silver Key the next Bureau Report will be bearish and the American market will again touch 8.50 cents for October giving good opportunity to buy Cotton for investment.
INDIAN BOOK DEPOT

NOTICE!
Private Buses will run for all 6-30 & 10 p.m. shows at PATHE CINEMA from Afghan Church (Colaba) at 5-45 & 9-15 p.m. stopping at Colaba Station, Waterloo Mansions and Flora Fountain. The Buses will wait in the Cinema compound for your return. You can reserve your seat for the show on the Bus.

Bank of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Bara Bazar, Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Rs.20/12as. a month
will secure for a man
of 25 years
Rs. 9,500
at age 55
YOUR FUTURE IS SAFE
with the
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Managing Agents, MARTIN & Co.
40-42, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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J5

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1933

World Consumption Of 24,332,000 Cotton Bales

India Consumes 1,264,000 Japan 15,12,000 And Britain 1,168,000 Bales For Six Months Ended 31st July Last

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 5

An increase in the world's cotton mill consumption of 2,910,000 bales for the year ended 31/7/33, is revealed by statistics compiled by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners.

The total consumption of 24,332,000 of bales comprised American 14,167,000, the East Indian 4,200,000, the Egyptian 936,000, and sundries 5029,000.

The mill consumption for thehalf year up to 31/7/33 was as under:—Britain 1,168,000, India 1,264,000, Japan 1,512,000, China 1,233,000, the United States 2,309,000.

Picturesque "Parnakuti," the residence of Lady Vithaldas Thakersey, where Gandhiji is recouping his health.

Mr. C. F. Andrews leaving Parnakuti after seeing Gandhiji.

Muslims Advised To Keep On Agitating

Mr. Ghuznavi Deprecates Re-opening Of Communal Award Question And Strikes Note Of Warning

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

A representative meeting of the Mussalmans of Bengal was held on the evening of 1st instant, in the Assembly Hall of the Muslim Institute, Wellesley Square.

Prominent among those who attended the meeting were:—Nawab Musharraf Hussain, the Hon. Mr. K. Nazimuddin, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Momen, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Huq, Nawabzada K. M. Afzal Khan Bahadur, M. L. C., Khan Bahadur Maulvi Khondkar Fazlul Huq, Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Muhammad Sadoq, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Mr. Muhammad Saadtullah, Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Mr. Nurur ahman Khan Yusufji, Mr. Abdul Ghani Chowdhury, Mr. Abdul Hakim and Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Momen was voted to the Chair.

The President, in opening the proceedings, remarked that they were all aware that Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi had rendered very useful services to the community, during the sittings of the Round Table Conferences, as well as the Joint Parliamentary Committee. They had assembled there to do honour to one to whom honour was due.

He then called upon Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi to address the meeting.

REVIEW OF R. T. C. TAMASHAS.

In his speech, which lasted over an hour, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi stressed that the Mussalmans were always willing for a compromise on the Communal Question. During the first R. T. C., a compromise was nearly effected when the Bengal delegates backed out.

After the Communal Award was given, the Hindus seemed to be satisfied, and no protest was raised during the Third R. T. C., not even by Sir N. N. Sircar, who was a delegate on behalf of the Hin- of Bengal.

This time a compromise was actually going to be arrived at between Mr. B. C. Chatterjee with the full concurrence of Sir N. N. Sircar, and the Bengal Muslim delegates, with the full approval of H. H. the Aga Khan; and the terms of compromise were actually signed by Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Ghuznavi. But again, at the last minute Sir N. N. Sircar created a situation by sending telegrams, to Bengal Hindus resulting in the compromise not being effected.

Mr. Ghuznavi then emphasized the team work of the Muslim Degation, and paid a glowing tribute to the services of H. H. the Aga Khan through whose efforts alone this was possible. He also spoke very highly of the work of Sir Abdur Rahim as delegate and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy as witness.

NOTE OF WARNING

Mr. Ghuznavi, in referring to the re-opening of the Communal Award, struck a note of warning, and said that there was undoubtedly danger in this step. He asked the Muslims to keep on agitating.

In this connection he paid very high tribute to Sir Samuel Hoare and said that the only redeeming feature of the situation was Sir Samuel Hoare's anxiety to do justice to all the communities.—A. P.

ARRESTS AT DHARWAR

Hulmani Jailed For Breach Of Restraint Order

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 1.

Mr. Shivaji Somanath Hulmani of Kadarmandalgi who happened to be in Dharwar on the 15th June 1932 was served with an order under S. 4 (1) of the Bombay Special Powers Act by which he was directed to remain within the limits of Byadagi village to report himself to the police daily and not to take part in C. D. Movement.

As Mr. Hulmani broke the order, he was arrested and placed before Mr. Baitmangal the First Class Magistrate of Ranebinnur who convicted him for one year R. I.

Mr. Hulmani did not take any part in the trial.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

It may be remembered that during the last two months several persons interned in different villages of the Dharwar Dist. were directed to see the District Magistrate in two batches. When these internees saw him their statements were recorded and they were served with modified orders. Restrictions regarding parol and internment against almost all the persons were removed, but they were directed to take no part in any Political movement or agitation nor associate with themselves any person connected with such movement. that is to say they shall not attend nor address any political meeting nor contribute to the press nor make nor publish any statesment relating to Politics nor carry on any correspondence with any person or any institution relating to politics."

It is expected that the remaining persons under restraint orders will be asked to see the District Magistrate shortly and similarly modified orders would be served on them.

VOLUNTEER ARRESTED

Mr. Narayanraya a Congress volunteer of Coorg gave previous notice to the police Inspector that he was going to hold a Congress Meeting at Veer-Rajapet but he was immediately arrested at Madikeri last week.

Mandevand, a prominant Congress worker was released from Cannanoor Jail last week after serving six months imprisonment.

LEADERS SEEK ARREST

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, September 3.

Basgod Ram Naik, the ex-President of the T.C.C., Akola, who is reported to have been in charge of the no-tax movement right up to the end, surrendered himself to the police about the middle of August. He has been detained in the lock-up along with his co-workers. Tengse, Deshpande, Ramchandra Bhat, Bhavikeri Ram Naik and some other Nadavars. T. R. Nesvi, the 11th dictator of the K.P.C.C. also surrendered himself to the police of Siddapur Taluka.

Vaman Anant Hodke a leading Congressman of North Kanara, who was arrested on the 7th August in Siddapur, for having made an appeal to the non-combatants to provide relief to the starving no-taxers, was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

MRS. GANGABEN PATEL JAILED

Sequel To Picketing Of Cloth Shop

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, a well-known Congress worker was arrested on Tuesday morning by the Lamington Road police while she was picketing a foreign cloth shop at New Charni Road.

She will be charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum, later in the day

9 MONTHS R. I. AND Rs. 100 Fine

Mrs. Ganguben Patel was put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court, charged with defying the order of the Police Commissioner restraining her from taking part in the civil disobedience movement and picketing a foreign cloth shop.

She did not take part in the trial.

On the evidence led before him the Magistrate found her guilty on both count. On the first charge she was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and on the second charge she was awarded six months rigorous imprisonment, both the sentences to run concurrently.

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES

Two Women Picketers Sent To Jail

Two Hindu women, who were arrested while picketing the foreign piece-goods section in the Mulji Jetha market, were sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default six weeks further imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday morning.

A Hindu Congress worker who was also arrested while picketing at the Cotton Brokers' Association on Monday afternoon was on his own plea of guilty, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 in default six weeks further imprisonment.

Security Demand From Jain Press

Orders Under Press Act Served On Jain Braskarodaya Press Demanding Rs. 3,000 Security

Orders under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act demanding a security of Rs. 3,000 each were served on Mr. Mansukhlal Hiralal Lalan, keeper of the Shri Jain Bhaskarodaya Printing Press and Mr. Gokuldas Maganlal, publisher of the "Prabhudda Jain" a Gujarati newspaper, Tamba Kanta, Bombay, by Rao Saheb Patwardhan of the Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. on Tuesday.

The orders were issued over the signatures of Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Secretary, Home Department to the Government of Bombay.

The order required the securities to be deposited with the Chief Presidency Magistrate before September 14 and mentioned objectionable passages contained in an article entitled "Amar Arvindi" appearing in the issue of "Prabuddha Jain" of June 3 last.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan of the Special Branch the C.I.D.

OFFENDING PASSAGES IN "JOURNAL."

The notices declare that the action is taken in respect of certain passages, firstly from a speech delivered by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel at New York and published in the "Free Press Journal" of Sunday, (July 9, 1933) and, secondly, in respect of certain passages in an article published in the same paper of August 5, 1933 under the heading "From the Watch Tower." These passages are stated to come within the clauses (d) and (f) of Section 4(1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931.

RS. 26,000 FORFEITED IN ALL.

This is the third time within the last 14 months that the Government of Bombay have forfeited security deposited by the "Journal" under the Press Act. This forfeiture brings the total amount of securities forfeited by the paper to Rs. 26,000.

"JOURNAL" FORFEITS Rs. 10,000 SECURITY

Action Under Press Act In Respect Of Two Offending Articles

Two orders of the Government of Bombay were served, on Monday, on the publisher and keeper of the "Free Press Journal," forfeiting Rs. 10,000, being half the sum of the security of Rs. 20,000 deposited by it with the Chief Presidency Magistrate on November 5. 1932.

TWO ORDERS.

The first order served on Mr. Nadkarni as Publisher. It stated that Rs. 5,000 had been forfeited under Section 10(1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931. The other order, was served on him as Keeper of the Press and in notified a similar forfeiture under Section 6(1) of the same Act.

Both the orders were served by

CONVICTION OF 16 MEN UPHELD

Judgment In Badangunj Appeal

CHINSURAH, (By Mail.)

Mr. G. C. Basak, Sessions Judge of Hooghly, delivered judgment, late last evening, in the appeal preferred by 17 men who had been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, on a charge of rioting at Badangunj in Arambagh sub-division. The Judge acquitted one of them but upheld the conviction of the others.

It was alleged that, with the object of celebrating the Independence Day on January 26, the men proceeded in a procession, accompanied with music to hoist the Congress flag in the compound of the local boat house. The police who obstructed them were stoned. Thereupon fire was opened after the usual warning. The president of the local Union Board hurried to the spot and pacify the crowd.—A. P.

POCHKANAWALA FOR 'UPPER HOUSE'

May Succeed Natesan For R. Bank Bill Discussion

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Lobby conversations to-day indicate that the personnel for the Tariff Board Inquiry into steel industry will consist of Dr. Mathai, Chairman, and Mr. Wyles and the Hon'ble Mr. Natesan, Member of the Council of State as members.

Speculation is rife that the vacancy caused by Mr. Natesan's resignation in the Council of State will be filled by the nomination of Mr. S. N. Pochkanwalla, Managing Director of the Central Bank.

It is further mentioned that if Mr. Poochkanwalla accepts the nomination in the Council of State it will be for a short period in connection with the discussion of the Reserve Bank Bill in the Central Legislature. No official confirmation is, however, available.—A. P.

TARIFF TRUCE DENOUNCED

Holland Dissatisfied With W. E. Conference Work & Gives Notice

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5

Holland has given a month's notice, denouncing the tariff truce (to which it subscribed at the time of the World Economic Conference), in view of the failure of the Conference to stabilise monetary relations and diminish restrictions on international commerce.—Reuter.

MRS. WILLS MOODY IN HOSPITAL

Injured Back Requires Three Week's Treatment

(Special Cable.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.

Mrs. Wills-Moody has been admitted to hospital for three-week's treatment of an injured back.

KAFFIRS AND HOME RAILS DULL

Good Demand For Sugar In London Exchange

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 4.

On the Stock Exchange there were realisations of most sections. Markets finished dull, especially kaffirs and home rails. The only feature of the commodity markets was the strength of sugar, as, with the drought affecting the European belt and fears of extensive damage, resulting from the hurricane in Cuba, and trade short of supplies, a good demand induced a large business.

Wall Street market was closed to-day.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

Decision By Belgaum Municipality

BELGAUM, Sept. 4.

The Belgaum City Municipality at its meeting held yesterday resolved by a large majority to presen an address to the Governor during his ensuing visit to Belgaum.

It will be recalled that consideration of the resolution was adjourned on August 25 till yesterday, to consult the voters, and subsequently, two public meetings in the city resolved against the presentation of the address.—A. P.

R. A. F. PLANE CRASH VICTIMS

Military Funeral For Sikh Airmen In Karachi

KARACHI, September 5.

The first train which arrived in Karachi this morning brought the bodies of the two dead airmen in yesterday's R.A.F. Plane crash. The bodies were taken from Drigh Road to the British Military Hospital from where after the usual routine was gone through and military honours given the funeral procession left in a fleet of cars accompanied by a detachment of the R.A.F. with the officers commanding at the head of the procession. Squadron Leader Norton was also present at the Khalsa Cremation ground where after the staff of the R.A.F. drew up in line the coffin was taken through. The British Military officers then withdrew. After the religious ceremonies according to Sikh rites were gone through, and after the offering of prayers by brother Indian officers, the bodies were set fire to.

Wreaths were placed on the coffin by British and Indian officers, Sardar Pratabsingh of the Air Ministry and Sardar Gurdavalsingh, aerodrome officer. —A.P.

WORLD RECORD OF 300 M. P. H.

American Airman Accomplishes Remarkable Feat In Land Plane

CHICAGO Sept. 5.

J. R. 'Waddell Patterson, Louisiana, established a new world's land plane record exceeding 300 miles per hour.—Reuter.

In memory of late Rao Bahadur M.B. Warad of Sholapur, Shri Jagadguru Sidhal'nga Shivacharya Mahaswami of Ujjain has donated Rs. 5,000/ to the Wamad Sanskrit Pathashala of Sholapur.

APOLOGY SAVES HIM FROM JAIL

Dist. Board Chairman Pays Fine & Costs

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appeared, to-day, before Mr. Justice Young of the Allahabad High Court, on behalf of Rai Bahadur Pandit Shoharain, Chairman of the District Bord, Shahjhanpur, who appealed against the order of the District Magistrate of Shahjhanpur finding him guilty of contempt of court for disobeying an injunction of the court and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

Sarder Inder Singh, Engineer of the District Board was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with the same matter. He was represented by Dr. Sen.

The case arose out of the appointment of the Secretary of the District Board, Mr. Kailasnath, whose services were dispensed with. He filed a suit against the Board, and obtained an interim injunction restraining the Board from interfering with the employment of a secretary.

His Lordship held that the action of the board confirming Sardar Inder Singh as Secretary, was disobedience of the injunction of the Court and in his opinion it was wilful contempt of court, but in view of an apology made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, on behalf of his client, the sentence of imprisonment was remitted, and the chairman was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and the costs.

His Lordship also hold that there was no case against Sardar Inder Singh as the injunction did not seek to restrain his personal action and his appeal was allowed with the costs.—A. P.

WORLD JEWISH CONFERENCE

To Protest Against Hitler's Methods

GENEVA, Sept. 4.

Another world Jewish conference opens here tomorrow notably to discuss the German problem and to try to unite Jewry in a worldwide protest against Hitler's methods.—Reuter.

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